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The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)



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SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1919.

日九十月三

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

FRESH TROUBLE IN GERMANY.

WAR MINISTER MURDERED BY SOLDIERS.

Copenhagen, April 13.
A message from Dresden states that the War Minister, Herr Nuehring, was killed yesterday by discontented soldiers.

TO RESTORE ORDER.

Copenhagen, April 13.
A message from Berlin says that, learning of the murder of Herr Nuehring, Herr Noske immediately arranged to send sufficient troops to Dresden to quickly restore order.

DETAILS OF THE INCIDENT.

Copenhagen, April 13.
A message from Dresden, dated the 12th, states:—
Five hundred soldiers marched in procession this morning, to the War Ministry, to protest against the War Minister's order that the wounded in future were to receive only peace time pay. Herr Nuehring refused to receive the deputation, whereupon the crowd, incited by the Communists, overpowered the sentries.

The Government troops were summoned, but refused to fight. They surrendered their arms, and the crowd then machine-gunned the War Ministry and forced an entrance, and seized Herr Nuehring, who took refuge in the upper storey. They dragged him into the street, severely maltreated him, threw him into the Elbe from the bridge and fired at him when he tried to swim to the bank, until he disappeared in the water.

TURMOIL IN DRESDEN AND MUNICH.

Copenhagen, April 14.
A message from Dresden, dated the 13th, says a state of siege has been proclaimed.

The entire Saxon Ministry has issued an announcement, stigmatising the murder of Herr Nuehring as bestial and necessitating sharp measures on behalf of the Government.

A later telegram states that the Ministry has promised a deputation of soldiers that all their demands would be granted.

MUNICH POPULATION IN DURE STRAITS.

London, April 13.
The situation at Munich is still obscure, but, according to a message from Berlin, dated the 12th, the new Communist Cabinet of Lewien and Muehsam is already quarrelling. Muehsam and his partisans came to blows with Lewien and his supporters.

Meanwhile, the position of the population at Munich, who are without milk, meat and coal, is unbearable.

There is no further news of the White Guards, who were reported on the 11th to be about to occupy Munich.

MILITARY DICTATORSHIP ESTABLISHED.

Copenhagen, April 14.
A message from Nuremberg says the garrison at Munich has established a Military Dictatorship, and that the heads of the Soviet Government have been arrested.

An assault on the citadel of Dresden is momentarily expected. Fighting is proceeding in the streets. Troops have been garrisoned in the famous Court Church, defending the vital bridgehead.

SOVIET GOVERNMENT OVERTHROWN.

Copenhagen, April 14.
A message from Weimar, dated the 13th, instant, says the Soviet Government was overthrown by the Munich garrison.

The Bavarian Government has sent a deputy, Vogel, thither, charged with supreme authority. All the Soviet decrees have been annulled.

FIGHTING IN THE STREETS OF DUESSELDORF.

Berlin, April 12.
There is serious fighting at Duesseldorf, strikers incessantly machine-gunning the railway-station. The Government troops are using artillery and mine-throwers against the Spartacists, who have constructed trenches and barricades in the streets, and are stubbornly resisting.

Extremely heavy fighting is expected. Martial law is again declared in the town.

SPARTACISTS DEFEATED.

Copenhagen, April 13.
A message from Duesseldorf states that after an extremely violent bombardment, the Government troops ejected the Spartacists from Alberlik market place. The majority of the Spartacists fled in the direction of Eller.

FIGHTING CONTINUES IN MUNICH.

Berlin, April 14.
Latest reports state that the Communists at Munich have not been mastered. Heavy fighting is raging in the streets between the Government troops and the Red Guards. The latter, with trench-mortars, have recaptured the railway station, Post Offices and several other public buildings.

SILENCING THE GRUMBLERS.

MR. CHURCHILL ON PEACE TERMS.

London, April 11.
Speaking at a luncheon at the Aldwych Club, Mr. Winston Churchill made an important speech. He declared: "We shall soon know whether the enemy will accept our terms or whether fresh measures will be necessary on our part." He urged the people not to condemn particular points in the Paris Conference upon fragmentary disclosures, but to wait and judge the peace terms as a whole. He pleaded for patience for a little longer, because our ablest men in Paris were concentrating night and day upon the task of a general settlement. Meanwhile, they were entitled to receive the fullest public confidence and sympathy until they presented the whole case. Continuing, Mr. Churchill said that, owing to the nature of the problem to be solved, it could not be solved to universal satisfaction.

Mr. Churchill said: "Nobody is going to get all they want. Everybody must expect to have something to grumble about. It is not a game of grab, but a quest of peace." Mr. Churchill described Bolshevism as the worst tyranny in history, which was far worse than German militarism. The atrocities committed by Lenin and Trotsky were incomparably more hideous, on a larger scale, than any the Kaiser was responsible for. Our men in Northern Russia would be properly supported and relieved faithfully. (Cheers.) He said the Premier had given him the fullest authority to take whatever measures the General Staff thought necessary to relieve all our forces there, and in so far as was physically possible, we would take whatever measures were required.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE BREAKS THE ICE.

HOW WAR WAS NEARLY CAUSED BETWEEN TWO ALLIES.

London, April 16.
Mr. Lloyd George, in a speech in the House of Commons, emphasised the gigantic character of the task of the Peace Conference. No previous Conference was confronted with problems of such a variety, complexity, magnitude and gravity. The Congress at Vienna, which was the nearest approach to the present Conference, occupied eleven months and its problems were insignificant, compared to those of the present Conference. He pointed out that ten new States had sprung into existence—some independent, some semi-independent, some possibly protectorates, the boundaries of which must be indicated, if not defined. The boundaries of fourteen countries must be recast. This gave some idea of the purely territorial difficulties, but there were other problems equally great and important and equally affecting the peace of the world and human destiny, in each of which, if blunders were made, humanity might have to pay. As examples, there were armaments, economic questions, international waterways and railways and indemnities. The question of indemnities was not easy and could not even be settled by telegram—(Laughter and cheers).

The Premier referred to the International arrangement for labour which was never hitherto attempted. He paid a glowing tribute to the services of the Mr. Barnes and to the assistance of the Labour members and the Trade Unionists, whereby a great world scheme was adopted. It was also "a great experiment on which the whole peace hung, namely, the Society of Nations. All and each of these separately would occupy months. A blunder might precipitate a universal war. With almost every nation on earth engaged in considering these problems they were justified in taking some time. (Cheers.) It would have been imperative in some respects if they took more time, but for the fact that they were establishing a machinery capable of re-adjusting and correcting possible mistakes. That was why the League of Nations, instead of wasting, saved time. They had to shorten and hasten its labours, because, while trying to build, they had seen in many lands the foundations of Society tumbling into dust. No body of men worked harder and more harmoniously or under greater difficulties. The journey was not an end. It was still full of perils for all lands and peoples. He begged that the men who were doing their best be left in peace or others sent.

The Premier referred to the intrinsic difficulties of dealing with problems of a multitude of nations with varying interests. He believed the difficulties would be surmounted, but it was not easy. There were questions one never heard of, which almost imperilled the peace of Europe. While they were sitting in Paris, a question they never heard of before the war nearly produced a conflict between two Allied States. There were a number of such.

The difficulties in the Balkans had created an atmosphere of unrest from which the war arose, and one of the features of the present situation was, that owing break-up of the great empires, Central Europe had been Balkanised into small States. Care must be taken lest the causes of future unrest might be created by a settlement now being made.

The Russian situation was one of the most complex problems ever dealt by any body of men. One difficulty was that there is no Russia. Nobody could say the organisation controlling Central Russia was even a *de facto* government for the whole of Russia. They had the spectacle of a vast country in chaos confusion and anarchy. "It is just like a volcano," said Mr. Lloyd George, "which is still in a fierce eruption, and the best you can do is to provide security for those dwelling on the remotest, and most accessible slopes, and arrest the devastating flow of lava, so that it shall not scorch other lands." There was no question of recognition. It was never proposed and never discussed, because no Government represented the whole of Russia, and because the Bolshevik Government committed crimes against the Allied subjects which would make it impossible to recognise it even under other circumstances, and because even at this moment they were attacking our friends in Russia. The Premier examining the proposal favouring military intervention, said there was a very sound fundamental principle of our foreign policy that we never interfere in the internal affairs of other countries, however badly governed, and notwithstanding the state of British feeling the practical difficulties of a gigantic military enterprise into Russia were immense. Russia had often been invaded but never conquered by a foreign foe. Even if conquest were possible, the political and practical difficulties remained.

He was horrified at the Bolshevik teachings, but would rather leave Russia to the Bolshevik until she saw what Bolshevism was doing than see Great Britain made bankrupt by costly military intervention because that would be the surest road to spread Bolshevism in Britain. (Cheers.) He was convinced that to attempt military intervention in Russia would be the greatest stupidity. The Government supported Admiral Kolchak and General Denikin because they revolted against the Bolshevik Government, at our instigation and largely at our expense, and prevented the Germans from securing the resources of Russia, which would have enabled them to break the blockade.

If Bolshevism attacked any of our Allies, it was our business to defend them. The world would not be passive as long as Russia was torn and rent by a civil war. Our policy was to induce the warring parties in Russia to meet and discuss the establishment of a commonly acceptable authority which the Allies could recognise as the Russian Government. He did not despair of a solution. There were even now promising factors and reliable information indicated that while the Bolshevik forces were apparently growing in strength, Bolshevism itself was rapidly waning and breaking down before our relentless economic pressure.

DIABOLICAL PLOT UNEARTHED AT HELSINGFOR.

Stockholm, April 13.
A message from Helsingfor says that eight persons have been arrested at Viborg and one at Pelsingfors in connection with the plot to blow up the officers' club at Viborg, an important bridge at Viborg and an ammunition depot. The outrages were planned for the end of April in co-ordination with a Bolshevik attack on Finland while the revolt was planned to break out in Sweden and Norway on the same day.

EARLY PROSPECTS OF CIVIL AVIATION.

London, April 14.
In the House of Commons the Rt. Hon. Brigadier-General J. E. B. Seely stated that civilian flying will begin on May 1st.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

A TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT.

DELAYED BY WEATHER CONDITIONS.

St. John (Newfoundland) April 12.
Mr. Hawker, using a Sopwith aeroplane, was announced to start a trans-Atlantic flight at 6 o'clock this evening, which was postponed at the last moment, owing to weather.

St. John, April 13.
Mr. Fawker is planning to start about noon to-day. There was heavy rain throughout the night, which still continues. Therefore, he is rushing to start, lest conditions become worse in the afternoon.

Later.
It is still raining and there is a dense fog. Mr. Hawker's flight is postponed till this afternoon.

Later.
This afternoon the weather continues unfavourable. A flight is unlikely before to-morrow.

St. John, April 15.
Owing to unfavourable weather conditions, Mr. Hawker's flight has been postponed, possibly for a couple of days.

SOME OF THE DIFFICULTIES.

London, April 14.
The matter of wind and weather over the Atlantic is regarded as the principal difficulty in connection with the great attempted trans-ocean flights. Sea surface conditions in no wise correspond with the upper air. The fact that wind frequently travels from north to south instead of from east to west renders a dependable forecast almost impossible. The wind will probably be abeam of the fliers and result in a marked drift which no aeronautical instrument is yet capable of determining. The only means fliers have of discovering the general locality is by keeping in wireless touch with ships. Even where due allowance for wind is ascertainable, the drift must lengthen the journey. Another important consideration is how far advantage may be taken of the wind without opening the throttle of the engine to the fullest extent. In the trans-Atlantic flight a compromise will be struck, due attention being paid to the need of keeping the engine always within its work. The position will be complicated by sudden wind changes, necessitating the pilot simply taking his chance. Fog, which is the aviator's worst enemy, is at present prevalent in Newfoundland. Experts differ regarding the superior merits of simple and multiple engines, but it is noteworthy that the Australian, Mr. Hawker, news of the beginning of whose flight is awaited with intense interest, favours the former, which is embodied in the Sopwith proplane, on which he is relying. The engine will be severely tried. It is roughly estimated to do two million revolutions uninterruptedly.

RIOTING AND MASSACRE IN EGYPT.

TROOPS AND MOB IN COLLISION.

Cairo, April 11.
There was serious rioting during the past three days at Cairo, the mob chiefly attacking Armenians. Thirty-eight were killed and a hundred injured during the last 48 hours. All the Armenians are now under military protection.

Collisions between the troops and the mob resulted in numerous casualties amongst the rioters. Twenty-two civilians were killed and 47 removed to hospital. A large proportion of these was due to outrages. Five British soldiers, including two unarmed Indians, were murdered.

The mob attacked the troops at Alexandria. The latter fired, killing 17, and wounding many. Order was finally restored.

AN EXPRESSION OF REGRET.

Cairo, April 12.
A communique, issued since noon yesterday, says all is quiet throughout Egypt. A deputation of the notables of Alexandria called on the General Officer Commanding, and expressed regret for the incidents of Thursday, and appreciation of the patience and forbearance of the troops.

Four hundred have been arrested at Assiut in connection with the recent riots and plundering.

A PORTENT IN THE POLITICAL FIRMAMENT.

WHAT THE HULL BY-ELECTION SIGNIFIES.

London, April 12.
The result of the Hull bye-election has created a sensation in the House of Commons and the country. The Liberals are delirious with joy. A turnover of 11,238 votes in what has been always a Conservative stronghold is generally admitted as unprecedented in electioneering annals, especially following the most decisive General Election on record.

Commander Kenworthy is an Asquithian Liberal and the son of Lord Strathmore. He was a strong candidate. His war record in fighting submarines and his distinction of being the champion boxer of the Navy appealed to the fishermen electorate, but his "No Conscription" cry and the demand for an immediate removal of the restrictions on commerce chiefly weighed with the port, which is suffering from the difficulties of restoration to normal trade, especially with Scandinavia and the Baltic.

The *Times* describes the result as a political portent, and says that it is now absolutely clear that the country is determined to redress the balance of the General Election. It declares that very few Unionist seats can be accounted safe to-day.

Mr. Churchill, speaking at a luncheon in London, when he received the result, said that Pull was not so appreciative of the Government's labours as could be wished, but a reaction was natural and even healthy, and the Government would not be deflected from its aim of reviving the prosperity of the country.

THE NEW CANDIDATE'S PLANK.

London, April 12.
Commander Kenworthy, speaking at the Asquith banquet, said the electors were indignant at the delays in Paris, the Government's treatment of Ireland, the inhuman blockade of Germany, and was opposed to conscription.

(Continued on page 8 and 9.)

To-Day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 3.15-16d.

LEST WE FORGET.

In X—all the men were obliged to present themselves in the seminary, where they were examined by some German officers. I had my watch in my hand. The examinations lasted on an average exactly ten seconds for each man. All the young ones had to go, without any distinction whatever; so had the skilled workmen, whatever their age. I saw very old men taken in this way. —Description given by a trustworthy witness of slave raids in Belgium. "Times," January 24, 1917.

TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

(Wah Tsz Yat Po Service.)

Peking, April 16.

A representative of Chinese Merchants at Siam has arrived at Peking and is laying before the Government the facts of alleged cruel Siamese treatment of the Chinese and requesting the Government to demand fair treatment.

Shanghai, April 18.

Tin Man-lit, Minister of Commerce and Agriculture, is negotiating a 13 million dollars loan from America with the forestry and mines in Szechuan and Shensi as security. The draft of the agreement was ready on the 17th inst.

Arrangements for appointing Lam Cheung-man as Minister to Japan will be completed soon.

The President has wired to Chu Kai-ken, chief Northern delegate that the questions of Parliament and the Constitution should be settled separately.

Fifty-five commercial bodies of Shanghai despatched on the 17th a cablegram to the Chinese Peace Delegation at Paris, urging them to take up a campaign against the Japanese intrigues and to ignore the On Fak club's request to take concerted action with Japan and make concessions in all pending question between Japan and China.

Yesterday the Peace Conference discussed the report submitted by the committee regarding the military question, after which the Conference had some discussion concerning the country's general affairs outside the sphere of the programme of the Conference. The majority of opinion advocated the adoption of a sound budget system as a foundation for putting the country's finances on a satisfactory basis. In the afternoon they had a committee meeting to consider the administrative and military questions. A certain portion of the military question has been decided and will be submitted to the Conference for general discussion to-day.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

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GENERAL NEWS.

ST. DUNSTON'S HOSTEL.

In a report issued by the St.
Dunstan's Hostel for Blind-
ed Soldiers it is stated that whatever
occupation the men train for,
practically all of them learn as well
to master Braille and the use of
the typewriter. Typewriting is
not taught as an occupation
except to those learning shorthand
writing, but to keep the men in
touch with their friends by
correspondence. The handwrit-
ing of a blind man almost
inevitably deteriorates, and some-
times this deterioration is very
rapid.

THE CHRISTMAS AURORA.

Exhibitions of the aurora
borealis have been rather num-
erous in the west of England dur-
ing the past autumn, but the
display on the evening of
Christmas Day was by far
the most conspicuous. Soon
after dark the northern sky
was brilliantly aglow with strong
light, and a number of luminous
shafts or streams shot upward
to great altitudes. The pheno-
menon varied at short intervals,
and the condensation of light
and streamers travelled from
north to west, appearing when
they reached the region of the
bright star Vega in the constel-
lation Lyra. In several instances
the motion was found to amount
to five degrees a minute. There
was a procession of the stream-
ers of light for some
time, and all of them participated
in the motion from right to left,
above the northern horizon. Some
of the brighter ones reminded the
observer of gleams from search-
lights. At times, when the
glow appeared to be more
vivid than at others, it could
well have been mistaken for
the light from a huge bat distant
fire. By 7 p.m. the phenomenon
had appreciably declined in
strength, but for some hours less
indications of it remained over the
northern horizon, where a band
of light was suffused in rather
striking though variable char-
acter.

SOCIALIST CONFERENCE
AT BERNE.FRENCH INDICTMENT AND
GERMAN REPLY.

The International Labour and
Socialist Conference at Berne was
opened on February 3rd. Eighty
delegates were present, represent-
ing 21 countries. Other delegat-
es, including American Socialists,
were expected.

Mr. Gustave Muller, Mayor of
Berne, in a letter welcoming the
Conference, stated that owing to
the Swiss Socialists' decision not
to take part in the Conference he
had resigned the presidency of
the party.

In his presidential address after
stating that since the Stuttgart
Conference, in 1907, the struggle
against war and militarism had
been the main concern of the
Socialist International, Mr. Bran-
ting said that "in 1904, however,
one strong nation, with the
criminal hope that war would
speedily bring the domination of
the world, set at naught all
attempts at peaceful compromise
on the part of the Western
Democracies. The Internationale
was the first victim of the world
catastrophe."

Referring to President Wilson's
policy of "right instead of
might" Mr. Branting said that
at the Peace Conference the strug-
gle of private interests for power
and for economic advantage con-
tinued. Only the victory of the
working classes, who wished to
suppress the system of exploita-
tion, could guarantee equal right
to all on the solid basis of
democracy and a League of
Nations.

Mr. Branting, referring to the
existence of disruptive elements,
said they were passing through
an epoch of revolution such
as had never been experienced.
Well they recognised that these
commotions were caused by
confusion among the working
classes. The basis of their
conceptions of the rights of
democracy—freedom of speech
and thought, the realisation of
Socialism by the creation of well-

ordered collective effort—had
been obscured in confusion in
certain circles to the point of
denial. Under cover of perva-
sive phrases such as the
"dictatorship of the proletariat"
they had tried to create a terrorist
domination by minorities, who
were in direct opposition to
democracy itself.

M. THOMAS'S INDICTMENT.

M. Thomas (France) followed
Mr. Branting, and in an impassioned
speech demanded an immediate
discussion on the responsibility
for the war. He arraigned the
old Imperial German Government
for its guilt, criticised the attitude
of the Majority Socialists during
the war, and submitted in the
name of the French Minority
Socialists the following resolution:

"That the International
Socialist Conference considers
that the cataclysm of the world
war was deliberately unchained,
has inflicted upon the world un-
speakable calamities and has
threatened to destroy civilisation
itself.

"That all hopes of a just and
durable peace rest on the founda-
tion of a League of Nations, and
that such a League cannot exist
without the faithful recognition
of treaties, and that international
good faith would for ever remain
compromised if the Governments
which have violated them escape
punishment for their crimes, and
if the Socialist leaders who were
the accomplices of the guilty
were not censured and repudiated
by the International."

The resolution, therefore, in-
sisted that the responsibility for
the origin of the war should be
discussed and determined, and
a further clause expressed the
opinion that, "in view of the
fact that the future of Socialism
in the world is menaced by the
greatest dangers through the new
so-called Bolshevik tendencies,
decides to insert as the second
point of the Order of the Day the
role which democracy is to fulfil
in the establishment of a new
social order."

At the evening conference M.
Thomas, in resuming the debate,
asked if there was mutual con-
fidence between the different
parties at the Conference. He
referred to the formidable prob-
lem caused by the attitude of
the Socialist parties during the
war, in particular the attitude
of the German Majority. Ad-
dressing the Majority delegates
direct, he questioned their
general attitude towards the war
and the Brest-Litovsk and
Bucharest treaties.

THE GERMAN CASE.

Mr. Wels, in a vigorous speech,
defended the action of the Ger-
man Majority. He stated that
they had protested against the
action of their Government and
did not seek to defend it. He
hoped the time had come when all
could look to the future and put
the terrible past behind, but he
did not fear discussion of the re-
sponsibilities. He declared that
M. Thomas ignored the question
of Russia, who, they considered,
had been a great menace to
German civilisation. They did
their duty in self-defence. They
protested against the Austrian
treaty to Serbia, and sought
to prevent the extension of the
war over Europe. They had
protested against Prussian
methods. In regard to Belgium
the then Chancellor publicly
admitted the offence against
international law. Mr. Wels
condemned air raids and
submarine warfare, but
against this he pointed out
the terrible effect of the blockade,
and stated that three-quarters of
a million died from starvation.
He effectively replied to M.
Thomas regarding the Russian
treaty by saying that the German
Socialists were too weak, just as
the French Socialists were now
too weak to prevent the imperia-
list tendencies of France, or to
ameliorate the hardest armistice
terms ever imposed.

M. Renaudel, the French
Majority Socialist, strongly
supported Mr. Thomas in an
eloquent speech. He said the
Conference must choose, not
between the French Socialists
and German Socialists, but
between the German Majority
and Minority. He contended
that the verbal protests of the
Majority were not sufficient.
They should have offered definite
opposition to the Government.

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BY AIRSHIP TO BUENOS
& AYRES.FIRST TRIP EXPECTED IN
AUGUST.

The route for the first long-distance airship service will probably be from London to the Argentine. One of the biggest engineering firms in the country has been planning such a service for some time, and has more than one airship capable of making the journey.

If the consent of Government can be obtained, the first trip will be made from London to Buenos Ayres in August. The airship will be one of the recent models, designed for service with the R.A.F., and refitted in luxurious style on the lines of a cross-Atlantic boat.

The first to book his passage is Sir Woodman Burbridge, managing director of Harrods, who told a *Daily News* representative that the organiser of the trip had promised that every comfort and convenience would be provided on board in the form of bedrooms, saloon, dining-room, smoke-room, not to mention electric light and a wireless installation. The air liner was 250ft. long, and had accommodation for 15 passengers besides the crew. She could travel at the rate of 40-60 miles an hour, and thus, with one or two halts, should do the journey from London to Buenos Ayres—about 6,000 miles—in four days. If the trial trip proves successful, a regular passenger service will be established.

"I have not booked my passage with any idea of making it a pleasure trip," said Sir Woodman Burbridge. "I am going on business to superintend the erecting of a new branch of our stores in Buenos Ayres. I had intended to go by steamer when the offer of an air passage was made to me. It is the saving of time in air travelling that appeals to me, as it must to all business men, whose time is valuable."

"We have our plans ready for the establishment of a regular parcels service between London and Paris as soon as the Government permits commercial flying," added Sir Woodman. "We hope also to deliver goods to our customers in Manchester and Liverpool by aeroplane three days a week."

The design of the airship which it is hoped to use on the voyage to New York provides more space and liberty of motion than is to be found on a trans-Continental train. The cabins, says "Engineering," are all on the top of the ship. The day apartment is to be like a Pullman car. The sleeping cabins are forward of this, as is also the smoking-room. After there is a shelter-deck. An elevator runs through the body of the ship, its lower end being in the keel, which extends nearly the entire length. The passengers will thus have the opportunity for air and exercise both in fine and bad weather.

WIRELESS TELEPHONY.

NEW ZEALAND WILL LISTEN
TO LONDON CONCERTS.

Dr. Lee De Forrest, the noted wireless telephone expert and inventor, has predicted that in the summer of 1919 it will be possible for the human voice spoken into the transmitter of the radio-telephone to be heard 12,000 miles away, or nearly half-way around the world. The feat would extend the present wireless telephone distance 6,000 miles at one leap.

Dr. De Forrest said: "This advance in the progress of radio engineering is assured through the experiments of Dr. Alexander-son, of the General Electric Company, who has been the world pioneer in the construction of high frequency alternators and in generating alternating currents which can be applied to antennae and radiated from wireless signalling. His latest product is a current of approximately 15,000 metres wave length."

It was further explained by Dr. De Forrest that all this energy can be controlled so as to be modulated in perfect conformity with speech waves, and be transmitted half-way around the world.

He said also that the use of the audion makes possible the amplification of sounds received to any desired degree, so as to be heard throughout a large auditorium. Music-lovers in New Zealand, for instance, will be able to hear concerts by artists in New York, Paris, and London as plainly and distinctly as persons attending the actual renditions.

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Boar's Head Brawn	80c. " "
Ox Tongues	\$3.00 and \$4.25 " "
White Bait in 1 lb. in	\$1.00 " "
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Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1919.

A NATION IN THE MAKING.

In the course of his immortal impeachment of Warren Hastings, the orator Burke employed many a striking phrase. "An event has happened upon which it is difficult to speak, and impossible to be silent," is one of those magnificently balanced sentences that removes the words of which it is composed into realms akin to the high poetic flights of the human mind. Not alone of specific events do we sometimes find it at once difficult to speak and impossible to be silent. The thought is applicable to a state of affairs equally as to a single happening. To the Jewish Nationhood problem, Burke's homologic utterance is peculiarly fitting. Abraham Lincoln used to tell of an argument he once held with his wife concerning the colour of the paper that should be chosen for their living room. "I wanted red and my wife wanted green," explained the President, "and in the end," he said, "we compromised—on the green!" The Jews seemed to have compromised on the question of the future of Palestine. Opinion as to which nation shall act as "mandatory" for the League of Nations with regard to the Holy Land was somewhat divided. Some suggested America, others France, some for Italy, while a considerable portion plumped for Great Britain. The reported decision of the Committee which is now sitting in conference to make Great Britain "mandatory" for Palestine is one which has received the seal of approval from Jewry throughout the world.

History has shown that nations achieve not only spiritual content but greatness too by recognising greatness in the realm of the ideal. The giants in the world's Imperial history—Alexander, Julius Caesar and Napoleon—all divined the role that the Jews might play in the reconciliation between East and West. If the ideal of a League of Peace is to take root after the signing of Peace, we can imagine no better embodiment than a Jewish Palestine. One does not wish to exaggerate the political power of the Jews in any of the great countries of the world, but their influence, exercised through a State of their own, cannot fail to be beneficial to the world and to the ideal of liberty and internationalism which should dominate for at least half a century after the war.

Two ideas have become broadly paramount since the great war. One is the idea of democracy and the other the idea of nationality. It is only since the beginning of the nineteenth century that the democratic theory has found incarnation particularly in the western world. History is simply the memory of the group, the biography of the group. It is possible for a nationality to lose its memories, but when it has lost its memories, it is just like the individual who loses his memory—sick and ill at ease and troubled by the eruption of the forgotten but stored past. In this state the Jews have remained for nearly nineteen hundred years and the prospect of once more becoming a Nation is the greatest epoch-making event in Jewish history since the destruction of the Temple. What has long been the dream of virtually the whole Jewish race has now taken definite shape on the horizon of practical politics. Though Herzl was doomed to die before he had attained even to Pisgah, the persistent idealism which made him reject the British Government's compromise of a settlement in East Africa has been justified. As a matter of fact, the repatriation of the Jews in Palestine was one of the dreams of Cromwellian England, and it was in England, over a century ago, the first attempts were made to arrive at a practical scheme of colonisation. In the crisis of Turkey's fortunes associated with the war of 1877-1878 the English mind once again fastened upon the Jewish claim to Palestine, and the spontaneous comment of so representative an organ as the *Spectator* upon Disraeli's work at the Congress of Berlin was that "If he had freed the Holy Land and restored the Jews, as he might have done, instead of pottering about Roumelia and Afghanistan, he would have died Dictator."

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

"EXCEPT HONGKONG."

"The clock on all the Chinese Telegraph, Administration Stations, and on the Company's Stations in China, except Hongkong, has been advanced one hour to-day." Thus an announcement by the Great Northern Telegraph Company, the italics being ours. "Except Hongkong"—what does that convey to the disinterested and unbiased reader of the notification? It would suggest that there are insuperable obstacles in the way of adopting daylight-saving here. Well, we have looked at the matter from all standpoints, and we confess that we are unable to see that the scheme would be unworkable. Much has been said about the dockyard companies and such establishments, but surely Shanghai has the same sort of conditions to face, and there the scheme is now in force. Telegraphically, Hongkong is now an hour behind the rest of China; in a larger sense, we are afraid it is much more so. Now that this telegraph notification has been issued, maybe the opponents of the scheme will see how foolish they have been in resisting it. Hongkong's babies are apparently standing in the way of our coming into line with other places. They must indeed be precious little creatures.

DISPOSITION OF ENEMY TONNAGE.

The disposition of German ships has been a moot point with the Allies since the armistice was signed. While Germany is now making preparations for the resumption of trade simultaneously with the enforcement of disarmament and arranging to provide for expenditure necessary for the despatch of parties to investigate foreign trade, the Entente has been arriving at an understanding on the question of enemy tonnage acquired before and since the armistice. The most recent announcement is that the associated Governments have come to a mutual decision providing that enemy tonnage both acquired before and since the Armistice shall be divided among those Governments according to their respective ability to bring the ships to a speedy use, and, in the case of passenger ships, according to their relative needs. To all intents and purposes this is a temporary division of the tonnage of the enemy, according to the pressing needs of the individual Allied countries. There will no doubt be a reshuffle when the Peace Treaty is signed. The disposition of enemy tonnage will eventually proceed, we presume, on the ratio of losses of the Associated Governments. Great Britain is the greatest sufferer in this respect.

EASTERN EXPERIENCE AND WESTERN ADMINISTRATION.

One of the most sensible suggestions emanating from the Constitutional Reform Society we have so far heard was that by the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, at last Tuesday's meeting, when he suggested that the administrative portions of the Colonial Office should contain a standing committee of officials who had served an apprenticeship in the Colonies, which would constitute them more or less authorities on local needs, to whom reference could be made. Those who have lived for any length of time in the East know how essential it is for success in any vocation to have Eastern experience, and we watch with amusement and not a little pity the blunders made by newcomers, due solely to a lack of experience of the new and unique surroundings. How very important and vital it is, therefore, that people at Home, who have to conduct the more important legislation of our Colonies, should be well versed in things Oriental. It is the Government's custom that as soon as a head of a Colonial Administration begins thoroughly to understand local conditions he is whisked off to fresh spheres and phenomena, unfamiliar to begin the experience-gaining process all over again. As Mr. Holyoak says, it would go far to solve some of our difficulties if the officials at Home who govern our Colonies were men who had served an apprenticeship in the Colonies.

DAY BY DAY.

BRING IN SOCIETY IS A GOOD DEAL LIKE BEING IN GAOL—IT ISN'T SO BAD AFTER YOU GET USED TO IT.

The wedding of Mr. F. Syme, Thomson and Miss Gracie Lillias Maine is to take place at St John's Cathedral on Saturday, the 20th inst., at 3 p.m.

A case of suicide was reported on Friday. A Chinese married woman, 21 years of age, died as the result of hanging herself at No. 19, Bonham Street East.

Owing to the shortness of the notice given to the public, the Cherniavsky Trio has decided to cancel the concerts arranged for to-night and Tuesday. They hope to give a recital here during the first week in May.

A traffic accident occurred at Wing Lok Street, the other day, when a Chinese girl, seven years of age, was knocked down by a loaded truck and received injuries on the right hand and leg. She was removed to Hospital.

At the Yau-mai Railway Station, a Chinese constable searched a Chinese and found 13 tael of illicit opium tied round his left leg. Mr. R. E. Lindsell today fined the Chinese \$1,000, and gave him the alternative of six months' hard labour.

The *Yellow Dragon*, Queen's College magazine, has again made its appearance. The April issue is a very bright little number and its varied contents are such as to make an appeal to the community generally. Congratulations to the Editor and staff.

A quantity of non-government opium amounting to 28 taels was brought to light as the result of the arrest of three Chinese women by Inspector Wildin, at a boarding house at 114, Connaught Road Central. One of the women was fined \$400, or, in default, three months' fines of \$1,000, or, six months, were inflicted upon the other two women.

A verdict of "Accidental death" was returned in the case in which the Coroner's jury enquired into the circumstances attending the death of a seven year old girl, who was killed by being knocked down by a trolley. The Jury added a rider to the effect that it was reasonable on the contractor's part to allow the trolleys to go as fast as they could in places where no danger was expected.

The Bishop of Victoria (Hongkong) desires to gratefully acknowledge the following donations sent to him:—For the building fund of the new Chinese Church at Canton, Mr. J. M. Wong, \$500, for repairs to the British Church and graveyard, Macao: The Green Island Cement Co., \$200; Messrs Jardine Matheson & Co., \$100; J. A. & Co., \$30; Union Insurance Co., \$100; Mr. T. Arnott, \$25.

Our Shamshau correspondent writes:—While tree-cutting operations were in progress under the supervision of the Shamshau Municipal Council one of the men was knocked from the tree, which was very slippery owing to recent rain, and unfortunately landed on his head on a wall outside the Portuguese Consulate. His forehead was badly smashed and he was immediately conveyed to the Canton Hospital on a stretcher for medical treatment.

On the 13th instant the Police effected the arrest of a Chinese who had a loaded revolver tied by a string to his waistband. The Police, in accordance with his statement that he was hired by a Chinese, who was a stranger to him, to carry the revolver, went with him on a wild goose chase around town which culminated this morning, when Sergt. Fallon, who had this case in hand, told Mr. R. E. Lindsell that no success attended the search. In the Sergeant's opinion, the revolver was not intended for use in armed robberies but for use in fights in connection with the Triad Society. The Magistrate sentenced the Chinese to six months' hard labour.

1894.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for week ending April 28, 1894.)

THE DOLLAR.
April 23.—The rate of the Dollar, on demand, to-day is 2s. 3d.

SCARCITY OF WATER.
April 23.—Although weeks have now elapsed since ratepayers have been supplied with even a reasonable amount of fresh water, yet no official statement as to the actual state of affairs has as yet been published, neither has the Sanitary Board, as far as we know, instituted inquiries into a matter which, owing to the insalubrious state of the Chinese quarters of the city, is a grave scandal, if nothing worse. And we shall consider the Colony specially favoured by Providence if an epidemic of typhoid does not shortly make its appearance in the congested paria of Taiping-shan, West Point and Wanchai.

SMALL POX.
April 26.—We regret to learn that small pox has made its appearance among the foreign community of the Colony, one of the English masters of the Diocesan School, West Point, and of the Catholic Fathers attached to St. Joseph's College having developed symptoms of the disease during the past forty-eight hours. The patient, who was promptly removed to the hospital, and his quarters ashore have been thoroughly fumigated by officers of the Sanitary Board.

POLICEMEN'S PAY.
April 26.—A general meeting of the members of the Hongkong Police Force was held at the Central Station this morning. Inspector Hanson presided and there were also present several of the inspectors, sergeants and constables—representatives of the Force generally. The Chairman said that he was afraid the petition of the men to have their pay issued at 3s. 4d. to the dollar would not be readily granted and it was a question for the members to decide whether it would not be to their advantage to draw up a memorial to the Secretary of State for the Colonies embodying a proposal to accept half their pay at 3s. 4d. After some discussion it was decided to stick to the original terms of the petition, i.e. the whole of their pay at 3s. 4d. to the dollar and forward it to Downing Street through the proper channel, at the earliest possible moment.

DELATED MAIL.
April 27.—As an indication of the up-to-dateness of the coastal mail service can be cited the fact that newspapers dated Shanghai, April 14, were delivered here this afternoon (April 27).

"THE DRAIN FLEND."
April 28.—The Drain Flend is still tinkering away in Queen's Road East in a manner as exasperating to the general public as it is conducive to an epidemic of typhoid, trap accidents and broken heads. This eternal tearing up of public thoroughfares has for years been an intolerable nuisance for which the P.W.D. is more responsible than actual necessity.

THE CHERNIAVSKY'S.

THURSDAY'S CONCERT.

There was again a large audience at the Theatre Royal, on Thursday evening, when those three talented musicians, the Cherniavsky's, gave the second concert of their season in Hongkong. Further comment on the playing of the Cherniavsky's would be futile for they are beyond criticism. In the trios the items selected were of such a nature as to prove that the players have no limitation and the rendering of the *Cherniavsky's* (Tchaikovsky) was the most perfect performance of chamber music ever heard in the Colony. In the solos all three musicians set the seal on the opinion previously formed, that they are wonderful examples of musical genius.

SIR HENRY MAY.

WHY HE RESIGNED.

Medically Advised to Give Up Post.

The following correspondence relating to the retirement of Sir Henry May is published for general information in the Government Gazette.

Government House, Hongkong, 31st January, 1919.
Dear Sir Henry May:—On the 21st January, I received a telegram from the Secretary of State for the Colonies as follows:—

"Greatly regret to inform you that Governor has tendered resignation which I have accepted from end of February with much reluctance and warm thanks for his long and distinguished services. I do not doubt that his feeling will be fully shared by the Colony for which he has done so much.—Milner."

To which I replied as follows on the 22nd January:—

"I have received with very great regret your telegram of January 20th announcing the resignation of the Governor. I propose to move a resolution at an early meeting of both Councils."

I also caused letters to be addressed to the senior Unofficial Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils and to the Public Press of which I enclose copies.

I also enclose a copy of the proceedings at the joint meeting of both Councils held on the 25th January. The speeches delivered reflect the general feeling of the community of this Colony. On the eve of what it is hoped will be a period of great development the loss of your wide experience and knowledge will be deeply felt. I desire on behalf of the Colony to convey to you, to Lady May and the members of your family an expression of sincere regret at your retirement, and of gratitude for the great services that you have rendered.

Yours, &c.,
(Sd.) CLAUD SEVERN.

Buena Vista Hotel,
Cowichan Bay, B.C.,
5th March, 1919.

Dear Sir:—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st of January covering copies of telegraphic correspondence with Secretary of State for the Colonies on the subject of my resignation of the Governorship of Hongkong, together with a copy of the proceedings of a joint meeting of the Executive and Legislative Councils held on the 25th January relating to the same subject.

It is not surprising that you yourself and the Honourable Members of the Councils were, in the circumstances, at a loss to understand the reasons which induced me to ask the Secretary of State so suddenly to relieve me of my duties. I now hasten to inform you that on the 15th of January I was obliged to send the enclosed telegram to Lord Milner, and that I received the enclosed reply.

I am happy to say that since the attack from which I suffered, my health has gradually improved.

The resolution which you were good enough to move at the meeting of the Councils, and the speeches in which the resolution was supported, have profoundly moved me; and I would ask you to convey to the Honourable Members of the Councils my deep and abiding sense of their warm appreciation of whatever services I have been able to render to the Colony of Hongkong. I value especially the expressions of esteem and affection which they have extended to my wife and to my family.

The sorrow which we feel at parting with Hongkong is, we beg to assure you, wonderfully lightened by the sympathy and appreciation which your letter and its enclosures express.

I have, &c.,
(Sd.) F. H. MAY.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Army Council Instruction No. 50 of 1919 states that a demand has arisen for corks, and instructions are given to collect the much wanted commodity. The Army Council cannot be aware of the whisky shortage and the consequent careful preservation of corks which are the relics of bygone "spirits." On one occasion an officer was seen to have a cork suspended from his neck by means of a silk cord, and when asked if he kept it for "luck," he replied "No, sir—to smell." This did not happen in France, where all the Highland mixture seems to go. Good luck to 'em!

Lord Colchester, whose death is reported, held a peerage earned by his grandfather, Charles Abbot, for serving as Speaker for 15 years. Abbot was the first Speaker to recognise officially the existence of Parliamentary reporters. "I settled with the Sergeant at Arms," he notes in his Diary on May 24, 1803, "that the gallery door should be opened every day at noon, and the Sergeant would let the house-keeper understand that the news-writers might be let in in their usual place (the back row of the gallery), as being understood to have the order of particular members, like any other strangers."

Comment has often been made by various people on the confusing initials bestowed on the holders of the numerous staff appointments, but so far the artillery branch of the War Office has escaped attention. The Director and Deputy Director of Artillery escape under the somewhat dignified "D. of A." and "D.D.A." respectively. But the Assistant Directors with their "A.D.A." and the Deputy Assistant Director with his "D.A.D.A." certainly misleads the uninitiated into imagining that pays has at last found his daughter spare time employment. The limit has not been reached yet, however, as the Assistant Deputy Assistant Director carries the lead of "A. D. A. D. A." and we assume that this unfortunate gentleman is called—for the want of a better name—grandfather.—*United Services Gazette.*

One has grown so much accustomed to the Censor's purple stamp on one's papers and things, that it is quite startling to discover that other people—especially our gallant fellows at the front—object to it. A military correspondent in Burma, for example, returns a *Statesman* wrapper with the mystic words "Passed Censor, Bombay" stamped thereon, and delivers himself of the following caustic comments:—"Apparently the Censor does not know that hostilities have ceased. I would send him a special notice, so that his department could have a Victory celebration—all on their sweet loneliness. What is there to censor in the *Statesman*?" Does the man with the blue pencil object to your criticism on the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms or the Excess Profits Tax—or does he object to mere soldiers reading the fiery speeches of the venerable Pandit and Mrs. C. R. Das and other members of the Congress? My opinion, altho' humble to the extreme, is that the department made preparations for a longer war, and are now determined to use up all available stamping ink."

Copy of telegram sent to Lord Milner on January 15th, 1919.

On the 10th of January I had a slight cerebro-vascular attack affecting the right leg. Doctor's opinion should not risk return to post, especially if pressure of work. On public grounds alone it appears best to tender my resignation with great regret, from such date as you may decide.—May.

Copy of answer received from Lord Milner on January 21st, 1919.

I have received your telegram 15th January with great regret. In the circumstances can only accept your resignation from the end of February with much reluctance and warm thanks for your long and distinguished services. Am informing Hongkong. Sincerely hope that with rest your health will be re-established.

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LUSITANO RECREATION CLUB.

MONDAY'S PROGRAMME.

In connection with the Lusitana Recreation Club's twelfth athletic meeting on Monday the following is a list of selected events:—

120 Yds Handicap Cup, presented by the Portuguese staff of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

100 Yds Championship Cup, presented by the Portuguese of Messrs. Shawan, Tones and Co.

220 Yds Handicap Cup, presented by the Portuguese of the E. E. A. and C. Telegraph Co., Ltd.

110 Yds Handicap Cup, presented by the Catholic Union.

880 Yds Handicap Cup, presented by Mr. Leo D'Almeida E. Castro.

110 Yds Championship Cup, members of the Portuguese community only. Challenge Cup presented by Mr. C. Montague Ede, first and second prizes presented by the Portuguese of the Union Insurance.

220 Yds Flat Race Championship of the Colony, presented by the Club Lusitano.

One Mile Challenge Relay Race, open to any representative teams of four in the Colony, first prize presented by Messrs. J. C. Barretto and C. A. da Rosa.

Flat Race, 220 yards (Championship). Open to all bona fide amateurs in the Colony under the Rules of A.A.A.—Previous Winners:—1917, H.L.O. Garrett, 23.1/5 secs.; 1918, H.L.O. Garrett, 23.1/5 secs.; 1919, Peter C. Fenwick, 23.2/5 secs.; 1920, L.C. Corp. Andrews, 22.3/5 secs.; 1921, J. F. Castro, 22.1/5 secs.; 1922, J. F. Castro, 23.3/5 secs.; 1923, J. F. Castro, 23.3/5 secs.; 1924, Private Burgess, 23.1/5 secs.; 1925, J. F. Castro, 23 secs.; 1926, J. F. Silva, 23.2/5 secs.; 1927, 23.1/5 secs.

VLADIVOSTOCK TO-DAY.

A correspondent writes from Vladivostock:—

.....When I was there before some years ago, Vladivostock was quite clean. Now, to say the least, it is not. One side of the very fine harbour is taken up by railway sidings which are now full of carriages lying like ships 'laid up', and the place is full of people, both civil and military, of all nationalities. As an example of the weather lately, there was a dust storm, a thick fog and a heavy snow storm, all within the space of time required for ordinary folk to take tiffin. The people walk up and down the streets day and night, most of them well dressed and apparently well supplied with money. There are a few men-of-war of various nationalities in the harbour and the policing of the town is done by Canadian, British (Home), American, Japanese and Chinese troops, for, as far as I could make out, the authority is non est. I received several visits from an inquisitive person, who afterwards told me he was an Austrian prisoner, and had been in Siberia since the beginning of the war. He had escaped four months ago and was trying to get a passage to Shanghai. Of course, he was left in 'stock.'"

DR. FORSYTH.

PRESENTATION AT KWONG WAH HOSPITAL.

Dr. C. Forsyth, who is leaving the Colony soon on extended furlough, was the guest on Thursday of the Directors of the Tung Wah and Kwong Wah Hospital at a tea party at the latter institution, where he was the recipient of a handsome gift to mark the Directors' appreciation of his gratuitous services to the Kwong Wah Hospital as visiting medical officer since the hospital was established in 1910. The gift comprised a silver rosette bowl and pair of silver vases on blackwood stands, each piece bearing a beautiful coloured floral design in enamel. They were suitably inscribed in Chinese.

Mr. Ho Kwong, Chairman of Tung Wah Hospital, occupied the chair, and with him were Messrs. Wong Yung kai, Chan Kai-ming, Li Ning-chi, Wong Tong, Chu Ping-nam, Pang Sui-wan, Che Ka-pa, Po Sze-tin, Ng Sai-ki, Lo Fat-hing, Dr. B. C. Wong and Dr. G. H. Thoms.

Tea was served in the main hall, the presentation taking place simultaneously.

The Chairman said: Dr. Forsyth, it is my privilege to ask you, on behalf of the past and present Directors, and the members to the Advisory Board, of the Tung Wah and Kwong Wah Hospitals, to accept this souvenir as a small token of our deep appreciation of the inestimable services you have rendered to the Kwong Wah Hospital. For the long period of 9 years, that is, ever since it was opened in 1910, the Hospital has had the benefit of your professional services, except for a short period when you were absent from the Colony. Having a large practice of your own, you have contrived to give the Hospital every day a great deal of your valuable time in order to attend to the poor patients, for whom the Hospital was specially instituted. For these services you have received absolutely nothing except the everlasting gratitude of the entire Chinese Community, especially of those whose sufferings you have alleviated. We, whose duties bring us into close contact with Kwong Wah, know the heavy sacrifice you have made in the interests of the poor, and with what success your work among them has been. We desire to avail ourselves of the occasion of your approaching departure from these shores on a long holiday to give expression, though in an inadequate degree, to our feeling of deep gratitude for your invaluable services to the Hospital. We wish you and Mrs. Forsyth a pleasant voyage, and sincerely hope that your holiday will soon restore you to perfect health. With these few remarks, I ask you to accept these small gifts. (Applause.)

Replying, Dr. Forsyth said it was particularly difficult for him to make a suitable reply to the Chairman's excellent speech. He was rather overcome by the occasion, having helped to build up the Kwong Wah Hospital and having taken a very deep interest in it from its very beginning. Mr. Chan Kai-ming was the Director of Tung Wah Hospital Committee at the time the Kwong Wah was instituted and he and the various following directors had always treated him with the greatest consideration and helped him in his work as much as possible until recently. He hoped the qualification, to which he would refer later, would be taken not as coming in a spirit of criticism but in a spirit of help for the hospital itself. Mr. Ho Kwong had said very nice things about the work he, the speaker, had done for the hospital, and he could assure them that what work he might have done for the Chinese here had not been a work of duty but entirely a work of pleasure. In his latter years at the hospital he had had the great benefit of having a first class house surgeon in Dr. B. C. Wong, who had thrown himself into the work in a most hearty manner, so much so that, although he (Dr. Forsyth) had not got the records at his fingers ends, he could assure them they would be astounded if they had any idea of the tremendous number of patients treated in that small hospital in the course of the year. In addition to that they would be surprised at the districts from which the patients came. By districts he meant to indicate the distances. They came from Canton, from Cheung Chau, from Chinese places of which he did not know the locality. This work could not possibly have been carried on under the local conditions if he had not had such a splendid helper as Dr. Wong. Mr. Ho Kwong's remarks would make it appear that the success of the hospital was due to his (Dr.

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Forsyth's efforts; but those efforts had been more, in the latter years, in the nature of supervision than of actual work, for the simple reason that it was not necessary for him to see every case. He could absolutely depend on the work of Dr. Wong, carried out as it was with the utmost regularity. It might interest them to know that since Dr. Wong joined the hospital he had not had a single day's holiday and when he, the speaker told them that Dr. Wong saw from 1,800 to 2,500 patients a month and was on practically every night of his life, they would see that it meant an enormous strain on Dr. Wong's constitution. With regard to the remarks he wanted to make for the benefit of the hospital, they were these, and he trusted they would take them in the spirit in which he gave them. He thought that without doubt: there should be a second house surgeon in the hospital for the western treatment. The hospital had begun to have a by name for midwifery and it was absolutely impossible to expect any one man to be on duty seven days and seven nights every week of his life. For that reason he would like the Advisory Committee to consider the advisability of having a second house surgeon. It would not cost much and he was perfectly certain that to have the services of a man who was not absolutely tired out would be of great benefit to the community. Regarding the presents, he hardly thought he had deserved such a handsome return for his services. It was quite true he had gained nothing except experience, and the pleasure of giving his work to the poor, but he certainly never expected to get anything in the nature of the present before him. With those few remarks he would thank the committee of the Hospital and the Advisory Board for their very handsome gifts.

Three cheers were given for Dr. Forsyth, after which a photograph of the group was taken.

SOAP TRADE LITIGATION.
The action brought in the King's Bench Division by Lever Bros. and Associated Enterprises, Ltd., against Brunner, Mond and Co. and Joseph. Crossfield and Sons, Ltd., and William Gossage and Sons, Ltd., was recently withdrawn. Mr. Justice Bailhache observed that he had felt that it would be impossible for him to make the declaration asked for. He had some slight acquaintance with Lord Leverhulme, and he felt sure, so far as he (Lord Leverhulme) was concerned, and he hoped so far as Brunner, Mond, and Co. were concerned, business relations would be resumed without any trace of bitterness.

GAZETTE ITEMS.

The Government Gazette contains the following notifications:— His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has been pleased to appoint the Honourable Mr. Edward Dudley Corcoran Wolfe to be a Director of the Widows' and Orphans' Pensions, vice the Honourable Mr. Alexander Macdonald Thomson retired, with effect from the 9th April, 1919.

His Majesty the King has been pleased to appoint Mr. Newton John Stubb, O.B.E., to be an Unofficial Member of the Executive Council during the absence from the Colony of Mr. Ernest Hamilton Sharp, K.C., O.B.E., with effect from this date.

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has been pleased to appoint Mr. Alan Oerton Brown to be a Lieutenant in Command of the Cadet Company, Hongkong Defence Corps, with effect from the 12th April, 1919, vice 2nd Lieutenant John Eric Wolston Beard resigned his Commission dated 1st March, 1919.

The King's Exequatur empowering Mr. Edilberto Anderson to act as Consul for Peru in Hongkong has received His Majesty's signature.

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has accepted with regret the resignation of Major D. Macdonald, V.D., of his Commission in the Hongkong Defence Corps, with effect from the 1st May, 1919.

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has been pleased to make the following appointments in the Hongkong Defence Corps, with effect from the 1st May, 1919:— Major G. H. Wakeman, V.D., to be Second in Command of the Infantry Battalion, Lieutenants A. E. Wright and E. Evan-Jones to be Captains.

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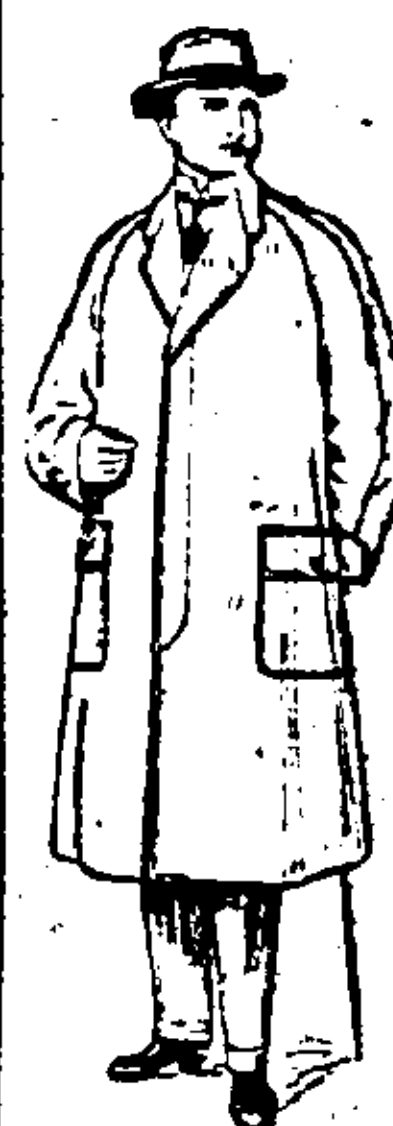
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SHANGHAI & KOBE	Iyo Maru 1,12,330 Aisuta M. 1,15,980	{ FRI., 18th Apr. at noon. { SAT., 3rd May, at noon.
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SHIPPING NEWS.

AMOI SHIPPING RETURNS.

The total number and tonnage
of vessels which entered and cleared
at Amoy during the quarter
ended in September, 1918, was 296
vessels of 307,080 tons showing,
on comparison with the same
quarter of the previous year, a
decrease only in tonnage of 59,092
tons. The percentages were 43.5
per cent. British; 39.3 per cent.
Japanese; 8.3 per cent. Dutch; 3.2
per cent. Chinese and 0.7 per
cent. American and Portuguese.

EFFECT OF LOW CHARTERS.

With the charterage at so low
figures, many shipowners started
to operate their own steamers.
Recently the Uchida K. K. sent
its Daino Maru to North Amer-
ica in ballast to bring back
iron materials, and the Tatsunuma
K. K. is reported to have
decided to send its Oridono
Maru to North America also on a
commercial errand. Also the Hara
K. K. will send the Tama Maru
(4,700 tons) to Odessa and the
steamer Yama Maru, too, will
be operated by her owner.—
Manchuria Daily News.

CAPTAINS ON BRITISH SHIPS.

It is announced that, as a result
of official inquiry made into their
cases, some 50 captains not of
pure British parentage have
been allowed to command
British merchant ships since
1917. In each case the man to
whom this permission is granted
is a British subject—in most
cases British born, though one of
the parents may be of enemy
origin—and resident in the coun-
try. The Admiralty has not
removed the embargo which
prevents foreigners from having
charge of British merchantships,
and will not remove it while a
state of war lasts.

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the Osaka Shosen Kaisha
has introduced alteration
into two of its liners, Harbin
Maru and Kagi Maru, increas-
ing their accommodating ca-
pacities by about 100 people each.
The s.s. Tencho Maru chartered
by the Company from the
Tatsunuma Steamship Co., by
way of a substitute steamer
for the absent liner Taichu
Maru, will have the
periodical overhauling com-
pleted and restored to her Dairen-
Japan service early this month,
and, while docked at Kobe, she
has had wireless installed
on board. The O. S. K.
has further constructed a
new pier at Kobe so as to enable
the liners to get alongside the
quay as at Dairen, obviating the
necessity to carry on cargo-work
and the embarkation and disem-
barkation of passengers by light-
ers and sampan.

NORWEGIAN SHIPBUILDING.

Norwegian Shipbuilding statis-
tics on January 1 show that there
were building in Norway 155
steam and motor ships, aggregat-
ing 94,000 tons and contracted for,
but not started building,
were 131 ships, aggregating
154,000 tons. Norway's Mercan-
tile Marine is now 1,320
steam and motor ships, aggregat-
ing 1,582,000 tons, to which are
to be added 194 sailing vessels
aggregating 240,000 tons, making
a total of 1,514 ships, aggregating
1,822,000 tons. Norway's losses
during the war were the greatest
of the Scandinavian nations,
nearly 50 per cent. of the
tonnage owned at the
outbreak of the war; but
large purchases of old steamers
in 1915 and the first part of
1916, reduce the difference be-
tween the pre-war and present
fleets to 27.6 per cent. of tonnage,
or 30.8 per cent. of ships. In all,
829 ships of 1,240,000 gross tons
were lost. The value of the
insurance on the above ships
amounts to K. 1,000,000,000. The
total number of lives lost was
1,155.

A RHINE "DAILY."

The army of occupation in Ger-
many is to have its own daily
newspaper. It will contain the
latest telegrams and wireless
news, and will also give any local
information of interest to the
troops. The price will be 20
pfennigs. It will certainly be
welcomed by the men—especially
if it is fairly free from official
bias. For a month after the
occupation started it was im-
possible to see an English paper
in Cologne. Then a few odd ones
came through to the Army Post
Offices—nearly a week old. Most
of the men are still quite without
news for weeks at a time.

SHIPPING.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Kwangse	30th Apr. at d'light
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Changchow	21st Apr. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	22nd Apr. at noon
SHANGHAI	Sulyang	24th Apr. at noon
W'WEI, C'FOO & TIENSINKUEICHOW	W'WEI, C'FOO & TIENSINKUEICHOW	25th Apr. at noon

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Light and
Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between
Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tientsin
(weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze
and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai,
avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via

Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong April 19, 1919

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Tilmanas	Java	in port	24th Apr.	Java
Tilwong	Java	24th Apr.	29th Apr.	Java
Tilini	Java	1st May	—	Java

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and
have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers.
All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at
through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
York Building.

Telephone No. 1574.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having
good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and
Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain Leaving.

Maitan ... A. H. Stewart ... SUN. 20th Apr. at 10 a.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near

Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
KOBE	Yatshing	Sun. 20th Apr. at d'light
SHANGHAI	Wosang	Tues. 22nd Apr. at d'light
STRAITS & Calcutta	Kwalsang	Tues. 22nd Apr. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Choyasang	Thur. 24th Apr. at d'light
TIENSIN	Cheongshing	Thur. 24th Apr. at d'light
MANILA	Yuensang	Fri. 25th Apr. at 3 p.m.
KOBE	Chaksang	Sat. 26th Apr. at d'light
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri. 2nd May at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line is now being reorganized and will shortly afford frequent and

regular sailings to Calcutta via Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally

calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and

Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometime

calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommo-
dation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.
Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accom-
modation, sailing from both ports every Friday.

HAIIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hanoi when

indicated.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer, having up-
date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kofei, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin

calling at Wladivostok and Chosen.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settle-
ment, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports
with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW YORK

S. S. "SLAVIC PRINCE"
Will be despatched for New York about
End of April.
For freight and further particulars, apply to
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.
Agents.

PICTORIAL SUPPLEMENT.

SOME WINNERS AT THE HONGKONG DOG SHOW.



Photo: Mee Cheung.

The Champion Dog of the Show
A. K. Taylor's Fox Terrier
"Dunedoo Darkie."



Photo: Mee Cheung.

The Champion Bitch of the Show
Mr. Leo Longiotto's Bull Terrier
"Ch. Ricardo Belle."



Photo: Mee Cheung.

Another Winner
Mr. Ward's Samoyede
"Rex."

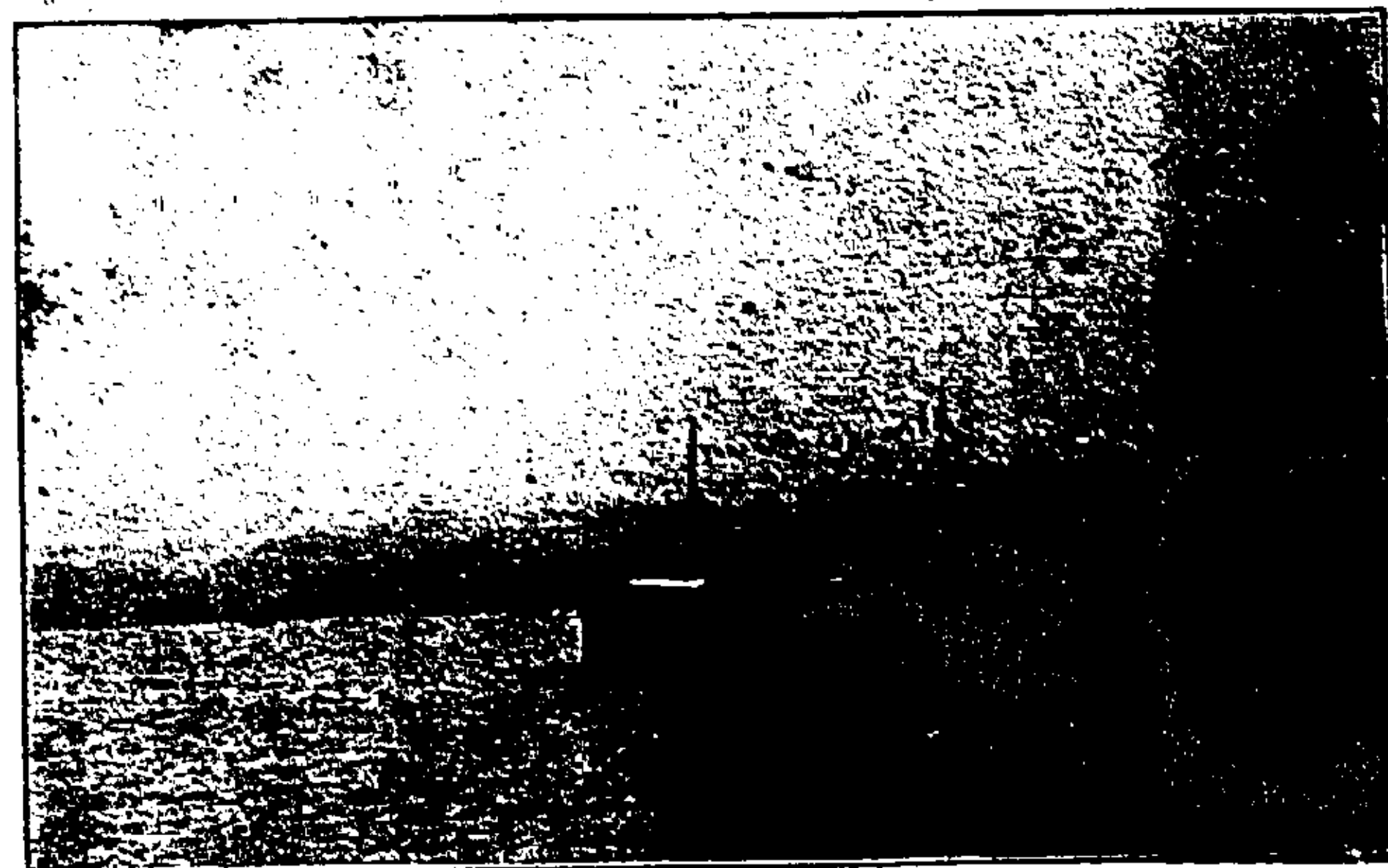


Photo: Mee Cheung.

S.S. KAM YING FAT,
built by the Kwong Cheung Hing Shipbuilding Yard, Kowloon,
on her Trial Trip.



Photo: "Canton Times."

The Baseball Team of the Girls' Physical Training School in Tien Ma Hong, Canton.



Photo: Mee Cheung.

Hull of the Blue Funnel S.S. "Laertes" prior to launching at Taikoo.

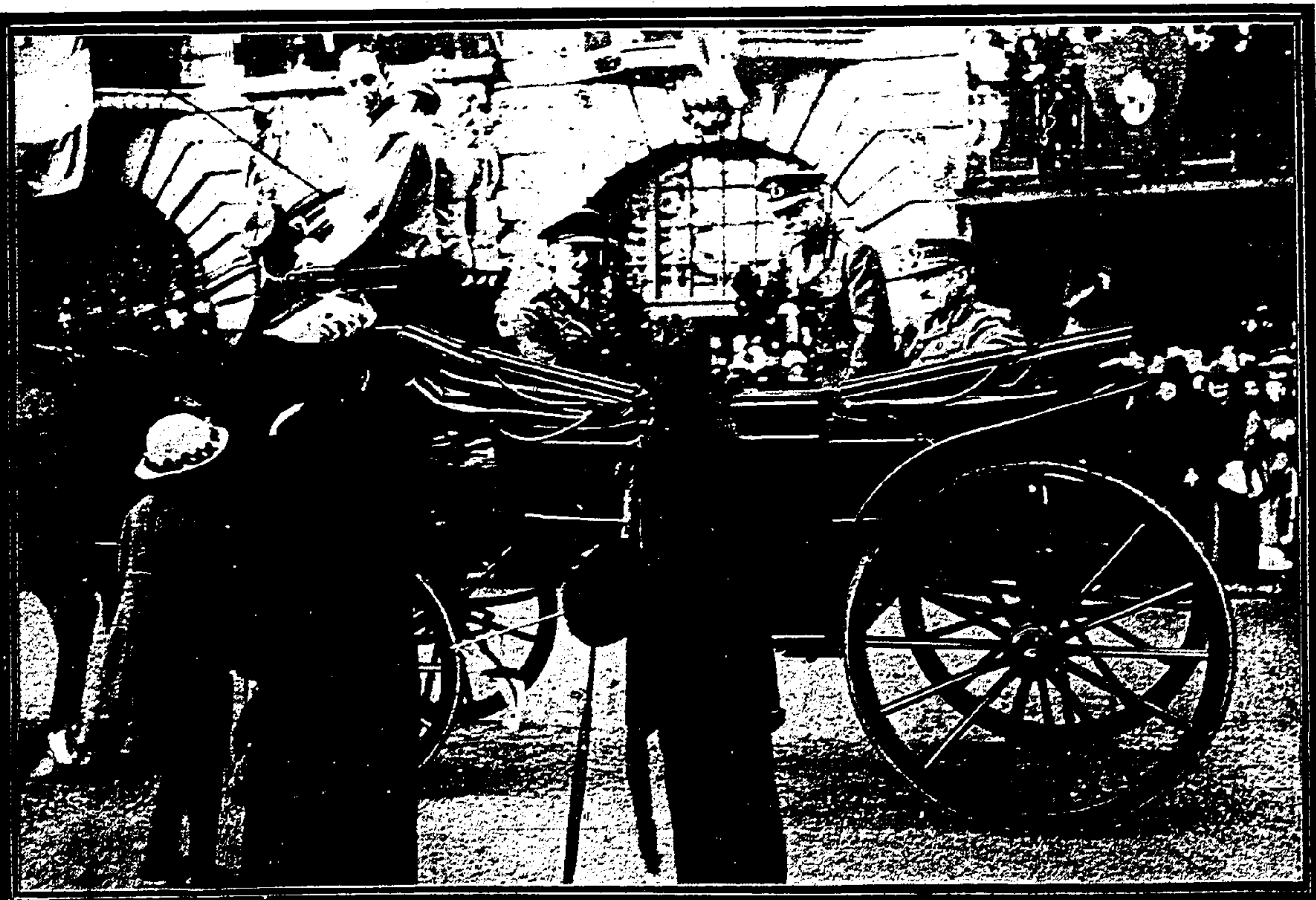


Photo: "Tientsin Press."

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG'S HOME COMING.

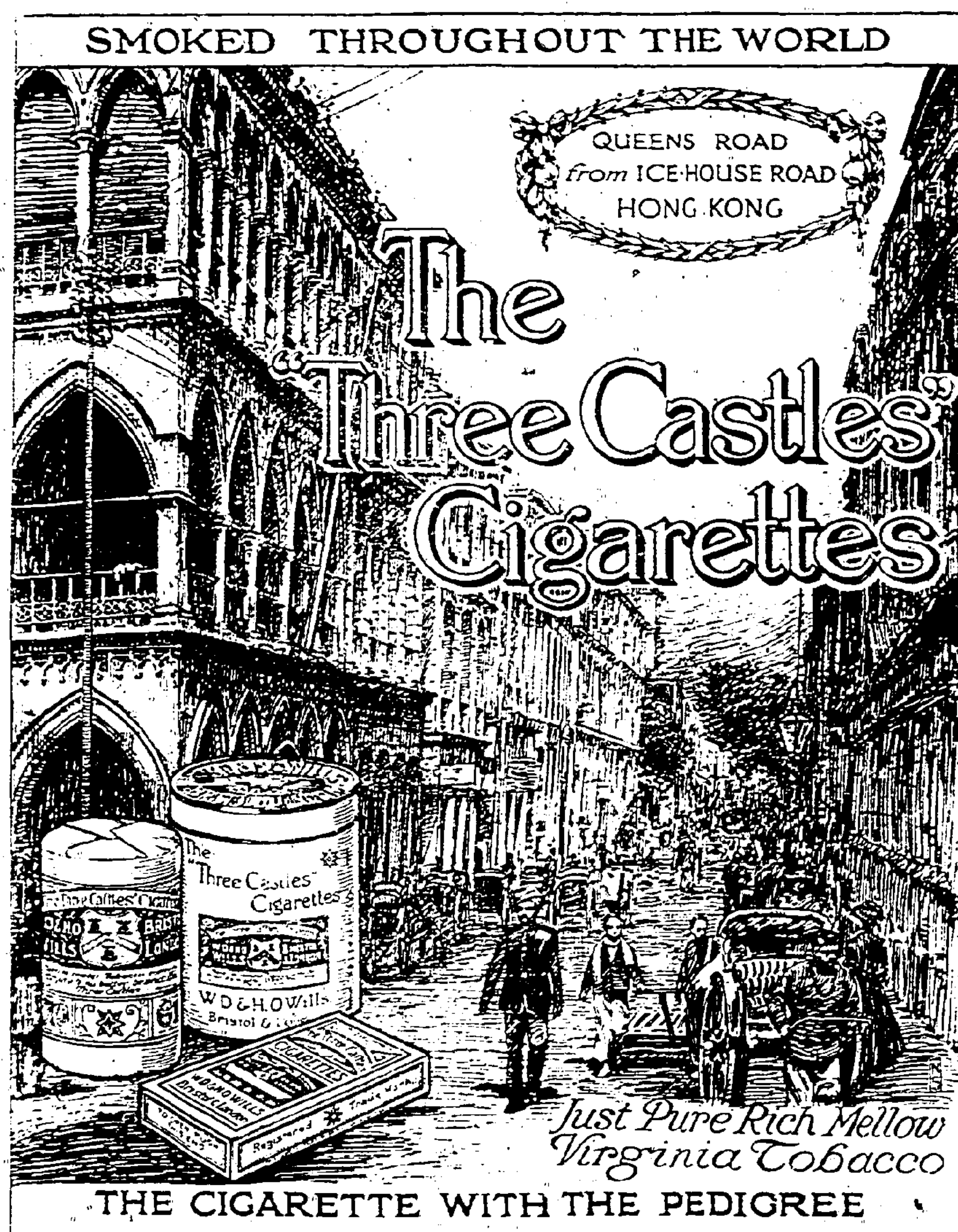
Sir Douglas Haig's carriage stopped outside Marlborough House and H. M. Queen Alexandra, who was accompanied by Lady Haig and her two daughters, presented a button-hole to the Field Marshal.



INDICATIVE OF HONGKONG'S MOTOR CAR BOOM.
A large consignment being landed on the Praya
for the Dragon Motor Car Co.

PROMINENT IN THE LIFE OF HONGKONG

THREE CASTLES CIGARETTES



A PURE VIRGINIA CIGARETTE WITH A LONG
& DISTINGUISHED RECORD.

SHIPPING.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"CRIFUKU MARU" Sunday, 27th April.

"AMUR MARU" 6th May. (Call Marseilles).

GENOA & BOMBAY—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Co.'s steamer.

"INAHO MARU" Monday, 5th May.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN VIA SINGAPORE.

"HAWAII MARU" 25th May.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO. Regular fortnightly service via S'PORE.

"INAHO MARU" Monday, 5th May.

"KASADO MARU" Tuesday, 6th May.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service.

"SHISEN MARU" Wednesday, 8th May.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.

"GANGES MARU" 25th May.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER & TACOMA VIA MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, MUKO, KOBE.

"YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA"

"CHICAGO MARU" Saturday, 9th April, at 1 p.m.

"AFRICA MARU" 22nd May.

HAIPHONG—Three times a month service.

"TAITOKU MARU" Tuesday, 22nd April.

KEELUNG, TAKAO VIA SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class cabin passengers and will arrive at and depart from the S'pon Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.

TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU" Thursday, 24th April.

KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

"KAJO MARU" Sunday, 20th April.

JAPAN PORTS—KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

"BURMA MARU" 28th April.

"NANKING MARU" 3rd May.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

K. YAMASAKI,

Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745

No. 1, Queen's Building.

Y. K. K.

YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA.

(THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

NANYO MARU No. 1

NANYO MARU No. 2

NANYO MARU No. 3

SODECAURA MARU.

KYODO MARU No. 13

TAMON MARU No. 1

ASOSAN MARU.

CHEIAN MARU.

REGULAR SERVICE FOR
FREIGHT BETWEEN

HONGKONG,

BANGKOK,

and/or

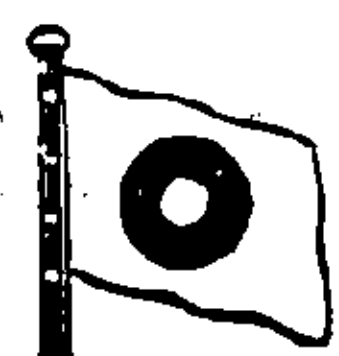
SINGAPORE.

For Particulars Please Apply to:—

M. KOBAYASHI, Agent.

Tel. No. 140 & 155.

Top Floor, King's Building.



KUWARA SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.

KUWARA TRADING CO., LTD.

(Shipping Department).

HEAD OFFICE (KOBE).

Branches and Representatives:—

TOKYO, OSAKA, LONDON, NEW YORK, PARIS, ROME, BERN, PORT SAID, DALLAS, HAVANA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, TAWAU, BANGKOK, SAIGON, VLADIVOSTOK, SHANGHAI and TAIPEI.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Pacific Coasts, Japan, China, India, Java, North and South America, also to Mediterranean.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

For further particulars apply to—

CHU KYOKU TRADING Co.,

M. HASHIMOTO,

General Agents.

Telephone No. 2108.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

REGULAR SAILINGS

BETWEEN

CHINA, MANILA, SINGAPORE, JAPAN
and SEATTLE.

S.S. "SENATOR"

SAILS FOR

SEATTLE—APRIL 23rd.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO

THE ADMIRAL LINE

JOHN J. GORMAN, GENERAL AGENT.

Telephones 2477 & 2478. 5th Floor, Hotel Mansions.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.

Vessel's
Name.

For
Freight
Apply To

To be Des-
patched.

JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Kobe	Yatsushiro	J. M. Co.	30. Apr.
Shanghai and Tsingtao	Kwangse	B. & S.	30. Apr.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	30. Apr.
Swatow and Bangkok	Changchow	B. & S.	31. Apr.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Tham M.	N. Y. K.	31. Apr.
St. Petersburg and Calcutta	Kwaiaa-g	I. M. Co.	22. Apr.
Haiphong	Uitoku M.	O. S. K.	23. Apr.
Shanghai	Sinkiang	B. & S.	23. Apr.
Shanghai	Vosang	I. M. Co.	23. Apr.
Shanghai	Choysang	J. M. Co.	24. Apr.
Takao via Swatow and Amoy	Sechu M.	O. S. K.	24. Apr.
Shanghai	Suiyang	B. & S.	24. Apr.
Calcutta via Ports	Shinbu M.	N. Y. K.	24. Apr.
Java	Tjipanas	J.C.J. L.	24. Apr.
Bombay via Ports	Toyo M.	N. Y. K.	25. Apr.
Manila	Yuansang	I. M. Co.	25. Apr.
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Kueichow	J. M. Co.	25. Apr.
Kobe	Chakang	J. M. Co.	25. Apr.
Shanghai and Tsingtao	Chenao	B. & S.	27. Apr.
Japan Ports	Burma M.	O. S. K.	28. Apr.
Japan	Tjilwong	J.C.J. L.	29. Apr.
Calcutta via Ports	Rangoon M.	N. Y. K.	30. Apr.
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	2 May
Japan Ports	Nanking M.	O. S. K.	3 May
Bombay via Ports	Insho M.	O. S. K.	3 May

CONSIGNEES.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

s.s. "ECUADOR"

From SAN FRANCISCO,
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS,
SHANGHAI AND MANILA

The above mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned Ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo will be landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of the Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on April 22nd 1919.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after April 23rd will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP

COMPANY.

Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1919

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From CALCUTTA, PENANG
and SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"CHAKSANG,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 21st inst. at NOON will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON

& CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 14th April, 1919.

CONSIGNEES.

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From CALCUTTA, PENANG
AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"KWONGSANG,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 21st inst. at noon will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON

& CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1919.

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From PENANG & SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship.

"NAMSANG"

having arrived from above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 22nd inst. at noon will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON

& CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1919.

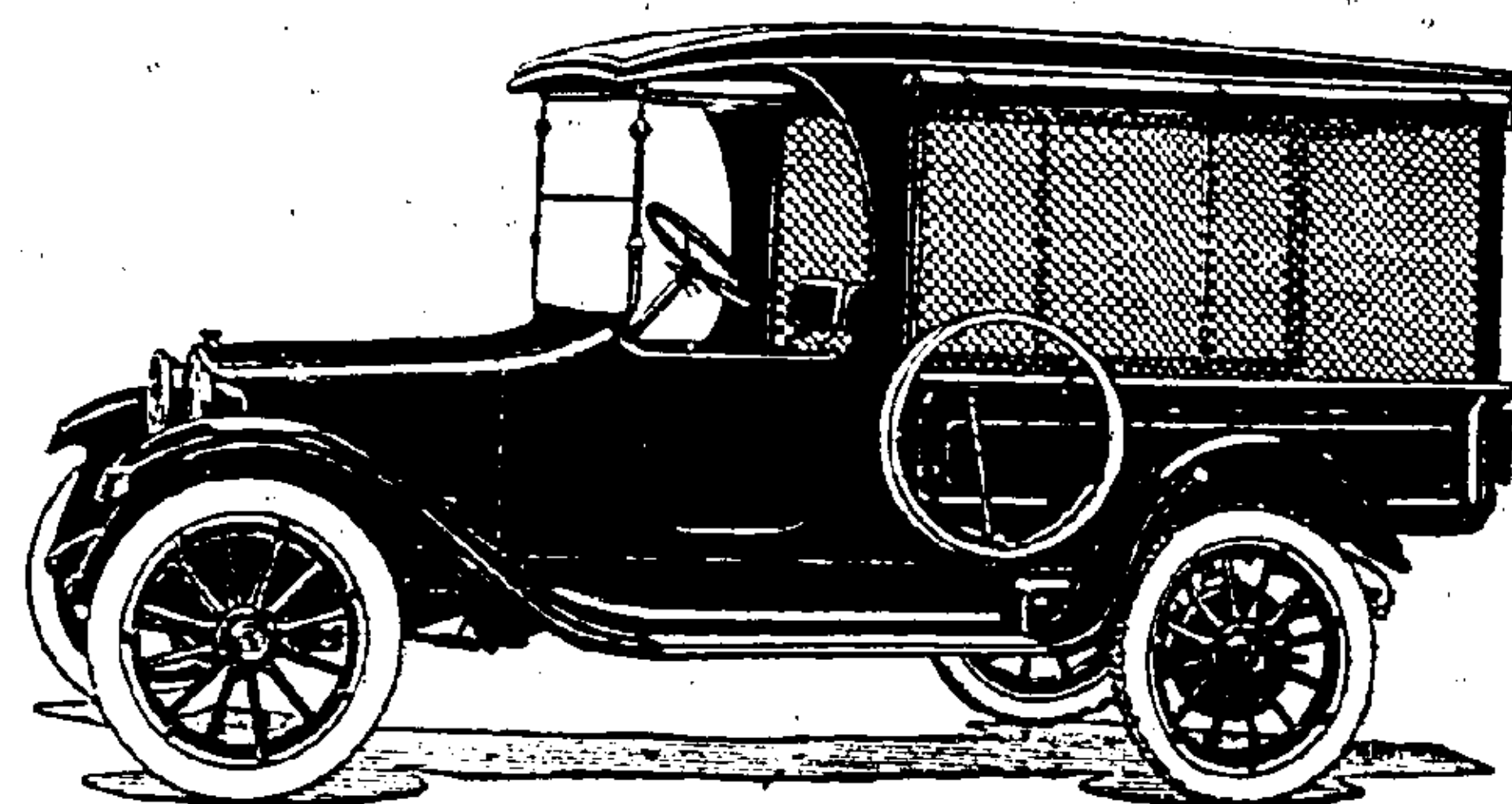
NOTICES.

DODGE BROTHERS
BUSINESS CAR

Characteristic of Everything
DODGE BROTHERS have ever
Done as Manufacturers.

Consistent, continuous and
Economical Daily Service

THE HAULAGE COST IS
Unusually Low.

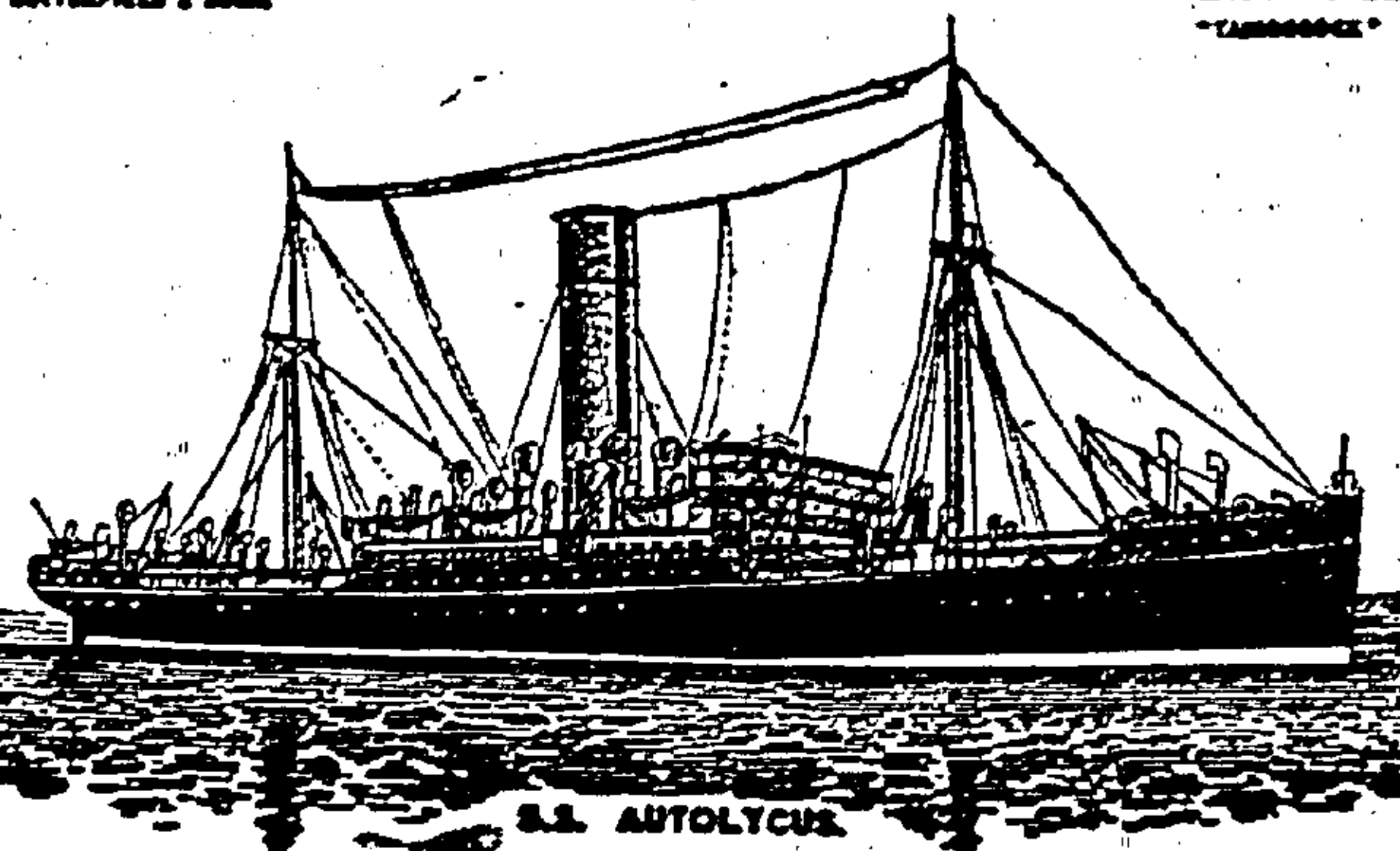


For Prices & Particulars, Apply to:—

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

MOTOR DEPARTMENT
Tel. 781.

MOTOR WORKS & GARAGE
Tel. 695.

THE
Taikoo Dockyard and Engineering Co.
of Hongkong Ltd.
BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The Great Northern Telegraph
Company, Ltd.

The following Unclaimed Tele-
grams are lying here:—

Tantak from Shanghai.
Warsun, from Shanghai.
Cheongyunkai Kwantye, from
Shanghai.
Chanmow, from Shanghai.
Yingzong, Jervois Street, from
Shanghai.
Shinpei Shatu, c/o Taiwan
Bank, from Tokio.
Yuelee, from Shanghai.
S. Hoshino, Inaba Maru, from
Tokio.

Bowers, St. Georges Hotel, from
Yokohama.
Changcheeshi, Lohhopching,
from Shanghai.
Chanho, Taitong Hotel, from
Amoy (two).
Fooktonchan, Limmoontong,
from Amoy.
Sayenggiaptong, fourth story
Pingla Central Market, from
Amoy.
Sweekee Co., Canton Road,
from Amoy.
Yeecheong, from Kobe.
c/o Onwunt-supan Tsushoyoko,
from Osaka.
Pereira c/o Hugo Reiss Co.
from Kobe.

T. KRING.

Act. Superintendent.

Hongkong, April 18, 1919.

Eastern Extension Australasia
& China Telegraph Co.

List of Unclaimed Telegrams
lying in the E. E. Telegraph
Office at Hongkong:—

Moder, from Rangoon.
M. Nicol, Palace Hotel, from
Perth, Western Australia.
O. S. Orrick, (2) from Oakland,
California.
T. Nozaki, Kasuga Maru, from
Takow.
Taylor, Hongkong Hotel, from
Manila.
Vigneux, Hongkong Hotel,
from Serreslespius.
Wood, Hoy. B. from New York.

J. K. GIBSON,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, April 17, 1919.

THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG:
BRADLEY & CO. LTD.

TORPEDO



BRAND.

HONGKONG:
THE BANK LINE, LTD.

Anti-Corrosive and Anti-Fouling Compositions
All manufactured at the Company's Works, BARKING, ESSEX.
CONTRACTORS TO THE ADMIRALTY

These well-known Compositions afford unsurpassed protection against Rust and Fouling. Their firm adhesion and smooth, unbroken surface tend to increase speed and save coal consumption.

AGENCIES AND STOCKS AT A. THE PRINCIPAL PORTS.

HEAD OFFICE: 130, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C. 3.
And at Cardiff, Liverpool, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Glasgow, Sunderland, West Hartlepool, Middlesbrough, Hull, Southampton, Dundee.

NEW YORK—THE FEDERAL COMPOSITION & PAINT CO., Ltd., 17, BATTERY PLACE.

GENERAL NEWS.

INTERNATIONAL SOCCER.

London, 22nd March.—In the Association match at Glasgow, Scotland beat Ireland by two to one.

PASTORS' POOR STIPENDS.
Condemnation of the inadequate stipends paid in some cases to Nonconformist ministers was expressed at a conference of Congregational pastors at Nottingham recently. One minister said a war bonus had been given in some instances, but in his own case it was not sufficient to cover his milk bill. He knew of one minister who if it had not been for friendly help would have been without fire in his house.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

Continued from page 8.

INDIAN AND CEYLON TEAS.

A CASE AGAINST PREFERENCE.

London, April 17.
In connection with the reports that the Treasury is considering the question of preference for India and Ceylon tea, the *Times* trade supplement points out that in 1917 India and Ceylon supplied to the United Kingdom 88 per cent. and China 6 per cent., and probably the demand for tea would exceed the supply during the next few years. Thus, the British-grown teas at present do not require protection.

The feeling in Mining Lane is that Protection will be disadvantageous, tending to deprive London of her pride of place as a re-exporting centre.

On the contrary, it is suggested that an extra duty may be levied on all teas shipped to the United Kingdom from ports other than the country of origin, which will tend to attract to London 22,000,000 lbs. weight of Java tea, previously imported from Amsterdam.

PERPETRATORS OF ARMENIAN MASSACRES.

ONE PUBLICLY HANGED.

Constantinople, April 14.
At the trial concerning the Armenian massacre, the Governor of Kemal was sentenced to death, and publicly hanged at Istanbul, while the ex-Commander of the Gendarmerie at Yozghad was sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment.

THE MINERS' BALLOT.

SANKEY REPORT ACCEPTED.

London, April 13.
The results of the ballots of the miners in eleven coal fields are 462,990 in favour of accepting the Sankey report and 53,825 miners against. They include South Wales, which on January 7th was in favour of acceptance although the local leaders advised rejection on April 13th.

MOSCOW DELEGATES TO MEET ALLIES.

Zurich, April 14.
The *Deutsche Tages Zeitung* states that emissaries from the Moscow Government have started with the object of entering into pourparlers with Entente.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF SOUTH AFRICA.

VISCOUNT BUXTON CONTINUES TILL NEXT YEAR.

London, April 14.
The Press Bureau states: At the Imperial Government's request, Viscount Buxton continues Governor-General of South Africa, until June, 1920.

MORE V. C. AWARDS.

London, April 13.
The Victoria Cross has been awarded to Brigadier-General Grogan, of the Worcesters, and Brigadier-General Saddleir-Jackson, of the 9th Lancers, in command of the Brigades of the Russian relief force.

FRENCH UNEASY.

FULL REPARATION DEMANDED.

Paris, April 14.
Replying to a deputation of the members of the French Chamber asking for assurances that the Peace Conference would exact from Germany terms guaranteeing to France full reparation and security, M. Clemenceau said the recent difficulties had been smoothed out. Complete accord now existed on the reparation question. Regarding the Saar basin, almost complete accord had been reached.—*Havas*.

NO FINANCIAL RELATIONS WITH BOLSHEVIKS.

Paris, April 14.
The French papers note the tendency of the Scandinavian countries, notably Sweden, to open financial relations with the Bolsheviks. The tendency is favoured by certain American circles. The French Government cannot admit the validity of such negotiations.—*Havas*.

AMERICA'S FINANCIAL RESOURCES.

New York, April 14.
The Controller of Currency announces that the resources of the National Banks amount to \$20,017,000,000 which is a record.

AIRMAN'S BODY FOUND.

Ostend, April 14.
The body of Lieutenant Walter Evans has been washed up at Zeebrugge. Deceased was last seen in an aerial duel with a German at Blakenberghe on June 27, 1918.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

BRITISH WARNING TO GERMAN AUSTRIA.

Vienna, April 13.
The British Military representative has informed the Government that if disturbances occur in German Austria the import of foodstuffs and raw materials will be stopped immediately. A message from Budapest says Herr Belakun, in a violent speech, said "We will not lay down our arms until the bourgeoisie is completely crushed."

LEAGUE OF NATIONS COVENANT.

AMENDMENTS EXCLUDED.

Paris, April 13.
The French amendments which are not included in the League of Nations Covenant are those which proposed to organize effective control and manufacture of war material and to establish a permanent inter-Allied organization for military control. The Japanese amendment, affirming the principle of racial equality, is also excluded for the final draft. Japan also reserved the right of bringing up an amendment at the Plenary Conference.

LEMBERG BOMBARDED.

Lemberg, April 13.
The Ukrainians heavily bombarded the town on Thursday and Friday. Many were killed and wounded.

BOLSHEVIK MOBILISATION.

Copenhagen, April 14.
A message from Libau says the Bolsheviks have mobilised all males at Riga from 18 to 38 years of age and sent many to Central Russia, including three hundred prominent personages as hostages.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

UNLICENSED RUBBER STORES.

Singapore, April 18.
A Chinese has been fined \$1,000 for having an unlicensed rubber store. The police stated that they recently found \$20,000 worth of stolen rubber in such a store.

BRITISH NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

Singapore, April 18.
H. M. S. Suffolk, homeward bound, left yesterday. The Australian Fleet leaves on Sunday.

A SINGAPORE FATALITY.

Singapore, April 17.
Captain T. L. Bryson, of the Chinese Labour Corps, and Chief of the Tientsin Fire Brigade, whilst staying here en route to Tientsin, dislocated his neck whilst diving at the seaside and subsequently died. He was given a military funeral and General Ridout attended. It is understood that his wife was awaiting him in Hongkong.

DAY-BY-DAY.

The Admiral Line's Senator having been delayed at Singapore, owing to breakdown of plant, her sailing date has been changed from the 20th to the 23rd inst.

Members of the Hongkong Defence Corps are reminded that the pre-entention referred to in Circular dated 12/4/19 will be made at Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Tuesday, 22nd inst.

In the aid of Dr. Barnardo's Homes, a sale of work to be held at the Helena May Institute on Wednesday next (St. George's Day), April 23rd. Tea will be supplied at a cost of 50 cents.

The master of a lighter and his brother were to-day charged, before Mr. R.E. Lindsell with the larceny of seven bags of saltpetre

valued at \$500, the property of Wharf and Godown Co. A watchman employed at the godowns was charged with aiding and abetting the first two defendants. Inspector Gordon, who prosecuted, said that the lighter was engaged to take delivery of a cargo of saltpetre from the Kwong-sang. Whilst the tallyman was engaged in tallying the bags from the lighter to the godowns, the defendants, it was alleged, by some means or other shifted the tally sticks successfully without arousing suspicion. During the night, a sampan came alongside the lighter, and some bags of saltpetre were seen to pass from the lighter to the sampan. Investigation made later revealed that seven bags of saltpetre were missing from the cargo. Mr. A.E. Hall, of Messrs. Lo and Lo, who appeared for the defence, applied for a remand, and the case was adjourned until next Tuesday.

GERIN, DREVARD & CO.

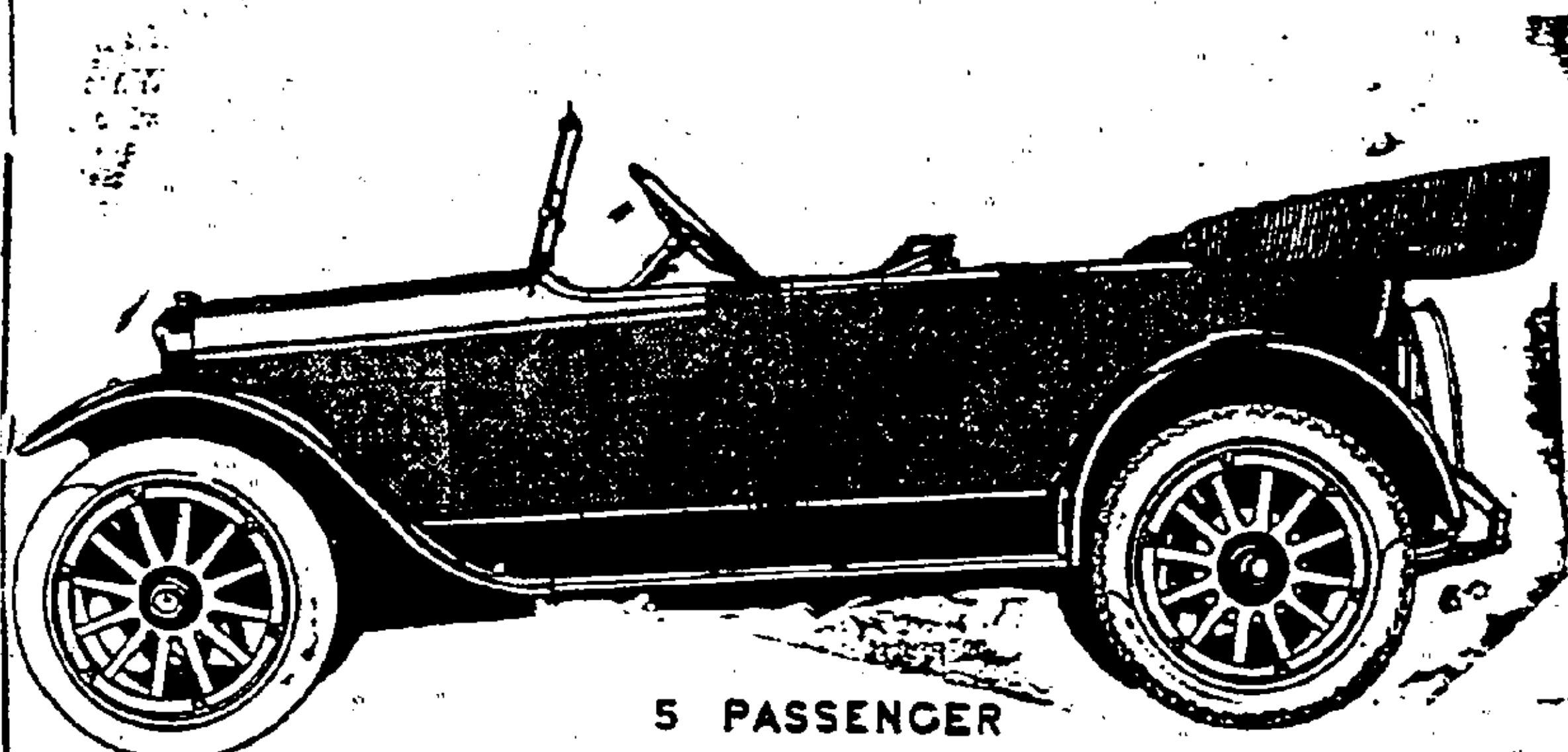
SOLE AGENTS

FOR

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA

Allen

THE CAR OF EXCELLENCE
HIGH GRADE—LOW PRICE
STOCK NOW AVAILABLE IN HONGKONG



5 PASSENGER

MODEL 41 TOURING CAR.

"FLAT FARMING."

SUGGESTIONS FOR LIVING
RENT FREE.

The search for flats, furnished and unfurnished, still goes merrily on. There is literally nothing available under £80 to £100 a year, says the *Daily News*.

One method of obtaining a flat is to offer a country house, complete with stabling, electric light, telephone, etc., at a ridiculously low rent, to any tenant who can provide the owner in exchange with a small service flat near the City. Even this meets with little success, for the flats do not exist. "Flat-farming," which is the name given in the trade to the flat-profiteering, is not a sinecure at present, for no one wants to sell, to let, to hire, or in any way to lose what they have got.

"I can offer you the upper part of a house," said an agent, "at £55 a year inclusive, or I can offer you a whole house, a big one, of four stories, for £70. And if you take my advice, you'll take the big one, and sublet the top floors. You can make them self-contained by the addition of a sink, water, and a connection for a gas cooker, which will cost you very little, then let your top floors and very nearly pay your rent. That's what lots of my clients are doing. I can give you the case of a demobilised officer who took a house from me, in a very bad state, at £55 a year. He spent £40 on repairs, alterations and decoration, and now lives in the bottom half, subletting the top half to another officer and his family at £75 a year."

Inquiry at several other agencies confirmed this statement. There is no danger that such maisonettes will become a dead loss on the investor's hands," said another agent. "Labour and material are both so scarce, and likely to be scarce for years, that it is very doubtful whether any large number of service flats will be constructed in the near future. And never again will rents be what they were before the war. If you can get a large house at about £70 to £100 a year, it should be quite a safe investment to live in half of it and sublet the other half. I'll find you all the tenants you want."

SALE ON
FOR ANOTHER 15 DAYS ONLY.

From 15th. to 30th., April, 1919.

SWATOW DRAWN WORK, SILK & GRASS LINEN EMBROIDERIES
FILET LACES, COLLARS, AND MANY
OTHER KINDS OF FANCY GOODS FOR LADIES,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

COME NOW! COME EARLY! DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY!!!

SWATOW DRAWN WORK CO.,
No. 14, DES VOEUX ROAD, CENTRAL.
PHONE No. 266.

TELEPHONE
THE BREEZY GARAGE

FOR COMPLETE SATISFACTION

SUMMER IS HERE

and you want the most modern cars procurable at a price that is reasonable.

CARS FOR HIRE.

Chandler, 7 Passenger: ... \$8.00 per hour
Hudson Super Six: ... 7.00 " "
Oaklands: ... 6.00 " "
\$WEEKLY & MONTHLY TRIPS CAN BE ARRANGED

TEL. 2499

A LARGE STOCK OF GOODRICH & GOODYEAR
TYRES & TUBES SIZES 24 x 4
& 32 x 4 HAVE ARRIVED

TEL. 2499

THE HONGKONG SCHOOL
OF MOTORING.

APPLICATIONS FROM STUDENTS ARE
NOW BEING ACCEPTED.

The SCHOOL has accommodation for 200 PUPILS, the
syllabus including courses for MECHANICS
and DRIVING.

SPECIAL FACILITIES are offered to persons desirous
of becoming CHAUFFEURS and not at the
moment having means at their disposal for
their course.

Works and school-Shaukiwan, Office-4 Queen's Road Central

Sole Agents: **THE CONNAUGHT MOTOR CAR COMPANY.** Tel. No. 1913. 28, Des Vaux Rd. Central. G.P.O. Box 444.



A Car which has won for itself a world wide reputation for permanency of Service, Power, Design, Comfort, Workmanship & Economy.

A High Class Latest Modelled Car At a price within the reach of all.

A Consignment of Studebakers has just been landed. Inspection and Enquiries are cordially solicited.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Society will be held at the registered office of the Society, Queen's Building, Hongkong, on Friday, the 25th day of April, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon, when the following resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Society held on the 10th day of April, 1919, will be submitted for confirmation as special resolutions:—

1. That the nominal silver capital of the Society as existing when this resolution is confirmed as a special resolution be converted into sterling and that such capital so converted be increased beyond the sterling equivalent of £20,000,000 by the issue of new shares of the nominal value of £10 each.
2. That each of the issued silver shares of the Society of the nominal value of £250 each with the sum of £100 paid up thereon be converted into five shares of the nominal value of £10 each with the sterling equivalent of £20 Hongkong currency at the opening T.T. rate of exchange on the date this resolution is confirmed as a special resolution credited as paid up thereon and accordingly that 80,000 shares out of 200,000 shares of the nominal value of £10 each constituting the capital of the Society so converted and increased be distributed by the Board to the persons who are registered as shareholders of the Society on the date this resolution is confirmed as a special resolution in exchange for the silver shares then held by them.
3. That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following, namely:—

By the insertion after Article No. 107 of the following Article.

- "107 (a). The Board may employ the funds of the Society which have been established pursuant to the provisions of Article 107 or any of them or any portion thereof (and that whether such funds or any portion as is proposed to be dealt with were set aside for the special purpose to which they are proposed to be applied or for any other purpose) for all or any of the following purposes, that is to say, in meeting contingencies in equalizing dividends, in paying special dividends or bonuses, in repairing, improving and maintaining any of the property of the Society, or otherwise in the business of the Society, and in or for such other purposes as the Board shall in its discretion think conducive to the interests of the Society and in regard to any such employment as aforesaid the Board shall not be bound to keep the reserve funds separate from the other assets."

By the insertion of the following Articles after Article No. 108.

"108 (1). Any general meeting at which a dividend or bonus is declared or sanctioned may make a call on the members of such amount as the meeting may determine so that the call on each member shall not exceed the dividend or bonus payable to him and so that notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 19, 20 and 21 the call may be payable at the same time as the dividend or bonus and the dividend or bonus may, if so arranged between the Society and the member, be set off against the call. The making of a call under this Article shall be deemed ordinary business of an ordinary general meeting which declares a dividend."

- "108 (2). After any resolution has been passed under the provisions of paragraph (1) of this Article the Board may arrange on behalf of the Society for the dividend or bonus to be set off against the call by authorizing any person on behalf of the members from whom such call is due to enter into an Agreement with the Society providing for such dividend or bonus to be set off against such call and any Agreement made under such authority shall be effective."

- "108 (3). It shall be no objection to any resolution made under paragraph (1) of this Article or to any call or arrangement that such resolution was passed or such call or arrangement was made at the meeting at which the resolution introducing this Article and Article 107 (a) was confirmed as a special resolution provided that due notice of the intention to propose such first mentioned resolution and to declare such dividend or bonus shall have been given prior to the meeting at which the resolution was passed."

NOTE OF EXCHANGE FOR DIVIDENDS PAYABLE IN HONGKONG.

- 108 (b). Dividends may be paid in Hongkong currency at such rate of exchange as the General Meeting sanctioning the same or, in the case of interim dividends, as the Board may determine."

And the subjoined resolutions will be proposed as Extraordinary resolutions.

1. That the difference between the sterling equivalent at today's opening T.T. rate of exchange of £20 Hongkong currency and the sum of £4 be called up upon each of the 80,000 shares of the Society of the nominal value of £10 each into which the silver shares of the Society have been converted.
2. That a bonus dividend equal in amount to such difference as is referred to in Resolution No. 1 be and the same is hereby declared out of the Reserve Fund of the Society, such bonus dividend being payable to the persons who are registered as the shareholders of the Society on the date this resolution is passed and that such dividend in the case of each of such persons be set off against the amount due from him for calls under Resolution No. 1 and be retained by the Society accordingly and that the Board be authorized to make the necessary entries in the books of the Society.
3. That 15,000 shares of the capital of the Society be issued additionally to the 80,000 shares referred to in Resolution No. 1 and that the sum of £4 be called up thereon and that such additional shares be offered in the first instance at a premium of £21 per share to the persons who are registered as the shareholders of the Society on the date this resolution is passed in the proportion of one additional share for each silver share previously held and upon the footing that the sum of £4 called up plus the £21 (making together £25 per share) shall be paid to the Society on acceptance of the offer, and that such offer be made by notice specifying the number of shares to which such persons are entitled and limiting the time within which the offer if not accepted by payment will be deemed to be declined to the 23rd May, 1919, and that the Board be empowered to dispose of the shares not taken up in response to such offer as they consider expedient in the interests of the Society.
4. That the 15,000 additional shares referred to in Resolution No. 3 participate in all dividends declared after the next Annual General Meeting of the Society pro rata with the 80,000 shares referred to in Resolution No. 1.

By Order of the Board.
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.

Dated the 11th day of April, 1919.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY, the 23rd April 1919,

commencing at 11 a.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

An Assortment of Wines and Spirits

comprising:—

Wieland's Beer, Chianti, Invalid Port, Red Port, White Port, Remy Martin Brandy, Cherry Brandy, Graves Superieure, Barsac, Cerns, Haut Barsac, Sauternes, Medoc, St. Estephe, St. Julien, Pauillac, Chateau Moulin de Soubeyran, Chateau des Carmes Haut Brion etc.

The above will be put up in lots suitable to purchasers.

On view from Tuesday, the 22nd inst.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

TUESDAY, the 22nd April, 1919,

commencing at 11 a.m.

at No. 5 Godown, of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. Ltd. (Kowloon) 100 bags Castor seeds.

225 bundles Planks (stored in No. 14 Open Passage).

24 logs Borneo Teak (stored in Timberyard, Kowloon Island Lot 2 J).

50 bundles Mild Steel Bars (stored in No. 10 Godown).

34 kegs Wire Nails (stored in No. 10 Godown).

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY, the 23rd April, 1919,

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The above will be put up in lots suitable to purchasers.

On view from Tuesday the 22nd inst.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

DRESS THRIFTILY!

National interest and personal economy are best served by having dresses dyed or dry-cleaned by Diamond perfect processes.

To wear old clothes need not mean shabby clothes if DIAMOND service is utilised.

A century's experience enables DIAMOND to give maximum satisfaction at minimum cost.

The DIAMOND DYEING & DRY CLEANING CO.
Agent:

CASSIM AHMED
32, 34 WELLINGTON STREET.

NOTICE

G. R.

All persons, with the exception of those of Chinese race, desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily, AT THE PASS OFFICE, POST OFFICE BUILDING.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Society will be CLOSED from the 19th April to the 23rd April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board

C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1919.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH.

WEST POINT, HONGKONG.

The above CHURCH will be open, after repairs, on EASTER SUNDAY.

SERVICE—

8 a.m.—HOLY COMMUNION
11 a.m.—MORNING PRAYER.
HOLY COMMUNION
and SERMON.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.	Every 15 min.
6.30 a.m. to 6.45 a.m.	10 min.
6.45 a.m. to 7.00 a.m.	10 min.
7.00 a.m. to 7.15 a.m.	10 min.
7.15 a.m. to 7.30 a.m.	10 min.
7.30 a.m. to 7.45 a.m.	10 min.
7.45 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	10 min.
8.00 a.m. to 8.15 a.m.	10 min.
8.15 a.m. to 8.30 a.m.	10 min.
8.30 a.m. to 8.45 a.m.	10 min.
8.45 a.m. to 9.00 a.m.	10 min.
9.00 a.m. to 9.15 a.m.	10 min.
9.15 a.m. to 9.30 a.m.	10 min.
9.30 a.m. to 9.45 a.m.	10 min.
9.45 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.	10 min.
10.00 a.m. to 10.15 a.m.	10 min.
10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	10 min.
10.30 a.m. to 10.45 a.m.	10 min.
10.45 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	10 min.
11.00 a.m. to 11.15 a.m.	10 min.
11.15 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.	10 min.
11.30 a.m. to 11.45 a.m.	10 min.
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 p.m.	10 min.
12.00 p.m. to 12.15 p.m.	10 min.
12.15 p.m. to 12.30 p.m.	10 min.
12.30 p.m. to 12.45 p.m.	10 min.
12.45 p.m. to 1.00 p.m.	10 min.
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3.30 p.m. to 3.45 p.m.	10 min.
3.45 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.	10 min.
4.00 p.m. to 4.15 p.m.	10 min.
4.15 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	10 min.
4.30 p.m. to 4.45 p.m.	10 min.
4.45 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	10 min.

NIGHT CARS.

8.30 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. 9.30 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. to 11.50 p.m. every 30 minutes 11.45 p.m. to 12.00 midnight.

SUNDAYS.

6.30 a.m. to 6.45 a.m. Every 15 min. 6.45 a.m. to 7.00 a.m. 10 min. 7.00 a.m. to 7.15 a.m. 10 min. 7.15 a.m. to 7.30 a.m. 10 min. 7.30 a.m. to 7.45 a.m. 10 min. 7.45 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. 10 min. 8.00 a.m. to 8.15 a.m. 10 min. 8.15 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. 10 min. 8.30 a.m. to 8.45 a.m. 10 min. 8.45 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. 10 min. 9.00 a.m. to 9.15 a.m. 10 min. 9.15 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. 10 min. 9.30 a.m. to 9.45 a.m. 10 min. 9.45 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. 10 min. 10.00 a.m. to 10.15 a.m. 10 min. 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. 10 min. 10.30 a.m. to 10.45 a.m. 10 min. 10.45 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. 10 min. 11.00 a.m. to 11.15 a.m. 10 min. 11.15 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. 10 min. 11.30 a.m. to 11.45 a.m. 10 min. 11.45 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. 10 min.

NIGHT CARS.

As on Week Days.
SPECIAL CARS
By arrangement at the Company's Office.
Attractive Night Car for Hire.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th April to the 25th April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board

C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1919.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT FOR INDIA.

Colombo, 25th March.—The Times of Ceylon's Melbourne correspondent states: Arrangements have been completed with the Australian Wheat Board, whereby out of British Government stocks held in Australia 120,000 tons are to be shipped to India. The vessels by which shipment will be made are expected to arrive before the end of April. This transfer of wheat to India for which the Imperial Government is supplying tonnage, is additional to the 30,000 tons of Australian wheat recently sold by the Wheat Board to India and 9,000 tons for which the Commonwealth Government line of steamers is supplying freight.

BEAN MILLING INDUSTRY AT HARBIN.

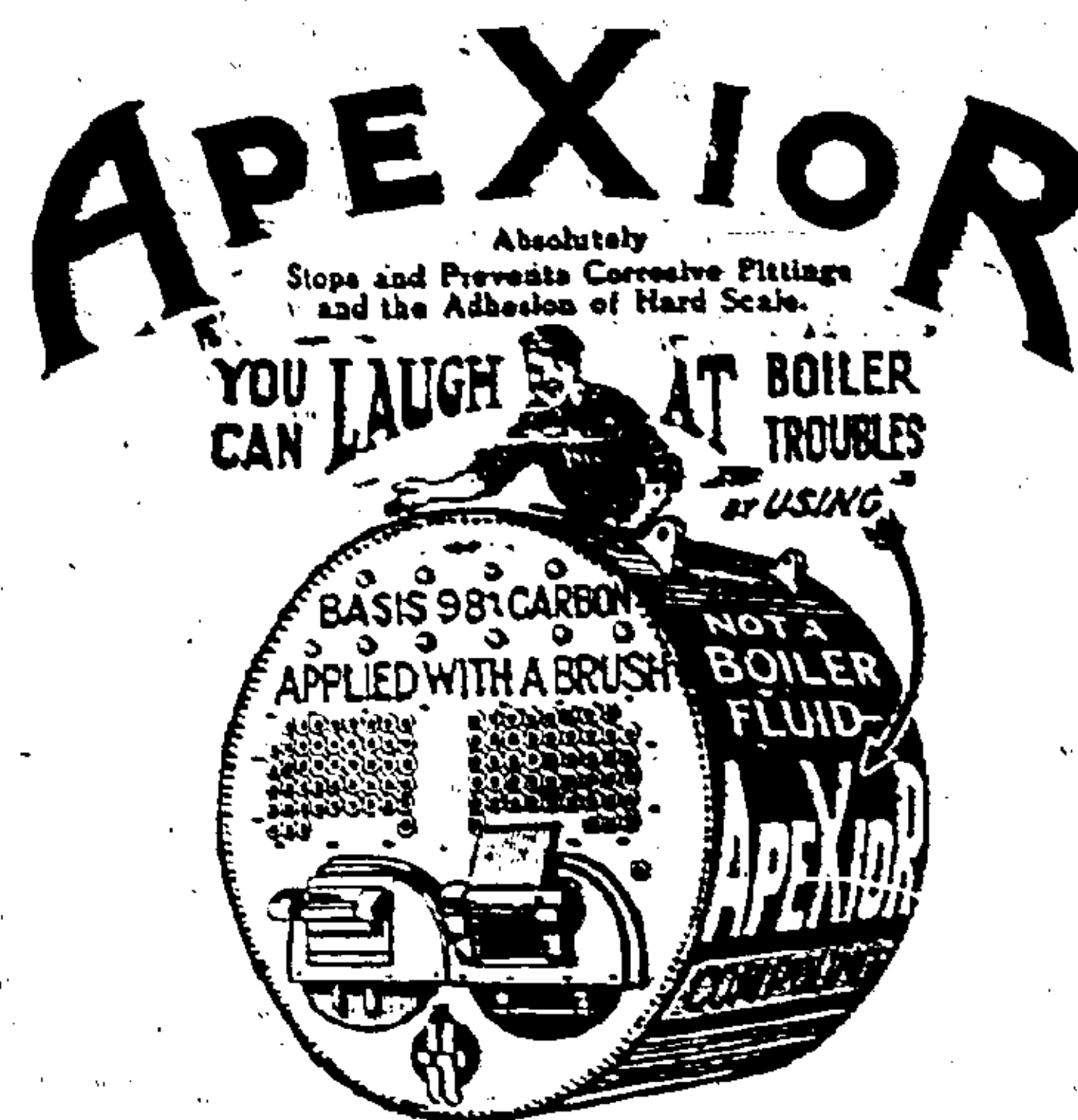
The Bear mills at Harbin made a tremendous development in 1915 and 1916, due to the increased Bean crops in North Manchuria, the rise of Bean Oil demand about Blagoveshchensk and other parts of Siberia, and the protection given by the Chinese Eastern Railway to the Bean milling industry. In 1916, this line of industry at Harbin attained its zenith, but suddenly in 1917 the continued disturbances made the export of Bean Cake from Vladivostok impossible and also the supply of coal from South Manchuria became unsatisfactory and the industry met with a check. Only with a small demand of Bean Oil in the Sungari district, the mills have managed to keep themselves going. At present more than one half of twenty-one mills at Harbin have suspended work, waiting for improvement of the carrying facilities of the railways. The total capacity of the twenty-one mills is ten million pieces a year, but in 1918 the total output was only five million pieces. As it is impossible to export Bean Cake and as coal and firewood cost very dear, Bean Cake is now being used as fuel for power at the low price of about sixty sen a piece. Bean Oil is comparatively high as there is a run of demand in the Sungari district, and it is now rated at about fifteen yen. The mills at Harbin are anxiously waiting for the restoration of peace.

COPPER.

Since the armistice the price of copper has suffered a continual drop, and at one time it was quoted at only Y32, but from the beginning of this month the market is recovering somewhat, the quotation at present being Y42. However, this tendency is ascribed to a temporary reaction, the general trend being unchangedly weak. In Japan alone the supply of copper is far in excess of the demand, and it is necessary to find a market abroad. Hitherto London was the only market for Japanese copper, and during the war Japanese copper manufacturers were very prosperous, but the armistice brought about a great change in copper markets all over the world. It is reported that on the London market about 30,000 tons of electrolytic copper for war use is accumulated, and that the United States stocks accumulated reach 500,000 tons. Such being the situation, the copper market cannot revive until these stocks are cleared off.—Japan Chronicle.

SHANGHAI SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Company's report dated April 12 states:—Cotton share dealings have again constituted the feature of the week's business, especially the sudden appreciation of Kung Yiks. These shares closed last week (April 3) at Tls. 23½ cash and Tls. 24½ June. The closing quotations on April 10 were Tls. 34 cash and Tls. 35 June. Other Cottons have also appreciated considerably, viz., Yang-tzepoos from Tls. 10.65 cash and Tls. 11.10 June to Tls. 11.30 cash and Tls. 11.75 June; and Laou



No Heat Retardation. No Zinc Plates needed in Boilers treated with this compound!!
The only known Efficient Preventative of Corrosion in Marine Steam Turbines.

An use by the—
BRITISH, U.S.A., FRENCH, ITALIAN, JAPANESE, ARGENTINE AND CHILIAN NAVIES.

Also—
Cunard, Orient, Allan, C.P.R., Johnston, Atlantic Transport, Union Castle, Elder Dempster, Commonwealth and Dominion, Anglo-American Oil Co., Hudson Bay Co., Pacific Steam Navigation, Lamport & Holt, Knight, Leyland, Brocklebank, John Cockerill, Line, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, and practically all important Steamship Companies.

Agents for Hongkong & South China

THE EASTERN ASBESTOS COMPANY,
QUEEN'S BUILDING, CHATER ROAD, HONGKONG.

Placed First

In order of merit by doctors, nurses, and mothers, throughout the world; prescribed by British doctors for 35 years; used in British military and civil hospitals and convalescent homes; ordered by the British, Indian, Canadian and Australian Red Cross, etc. This is the record of



For Infants, Invalids, and the Aged.

Different from other foods and most highly nutritive. Invaluable in illness and convalescence.

Price 1/6 per tin. (It is a valuable food in all cases of indigestion, nervousness, etc.)

Benger's Food is sold in Hongkong by Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Company, Ltd., 11, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong.

BENGER'S FOOD LTD. MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

PREVENT DISEASE

"INSECTOX"

IMPROVED "BEPPELL'S FLY SPRAY"

SUPPRESSES FLIES, MOSQUITOS & OTHER INSECT DISEASE CARRIERS

"INSECTOX OUTFITS" consisting of complete and full of "Household Insecticide."

Price \$4.00

"HOUSEHOLD INSECTOX"

Bedlinen, for use in home hospitals, hotels, etc.

Price \$1.30 per tin.

"CRUDE INSECTOX". Bedlinen, extra for use in camps, stables, factories, etc. Price 1/6 per tin.

"HORTICULTURAL INSECTOX". Bedlinen, for spraying plants infested with greenfly, etc. Price 1/6 per tin.

On sale at Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Hongkong & Kowloon, Bakilly Co., Hongkong, and leading stores.

FRANK SMITH & CO., Sole Agents.

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

NOTICE is hereby given that all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the transaction of Public Business on FRIDAY, SATURDAY, and MONDAY, the 18th, 19th and 21st instant.

By Order,

A. R. LOWE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 17th April, 1919.

HONGKONG LAWN TENNIS LEAGUE.

NOTICE.—Entries for the 2 Divisions of the above League close April 20th.

Clubs are requested to forward their entrance fees (\$1.00 per team) with their entries

Dr. F. LINDSEY, WOODS,
Hon. Secretary.

LESSONS IN CHINESE

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate trained in literature, has been a teacher to European Officials and Merchants in this Colony for 27 years. He has a good method of teaching Europeans to read and write Chinese, and is a native speaker of English. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka. Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write to Mr. Li Hon Fan, at his office, 112, Wellington Street, first floor, or to Messrs. Ribeiro and Silva, Old Supreme Court, Ground floor.

VICTORIA THEATRE

OUR GREAT SERIAL AGAIN

TO-NIGHT!

"THE HOUSE OF HATE"

Episode 16 "THE VIAL OF DEATH"

Episode 17 "THE DEATH SWITCH"

TO-NIGHT!

